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NUMBER 51.

AN APPALACHIAN GULCH.

Only Sixteen Seedless Oranges In

1879, Now Ten Million Boxes.

Mr. La Salle A. Maynard tells "The Story of the Seedless Orange" in The World To Day. Mrs. Luther C. Tibbits of California obtained in 1872 four orange shoots from the agricultural department at Washington, sent there by William F. Judson, American consul at Bahia, Brazil. They were presented to him by a native, who had several shoots of a seedless orange tree growing in a swamp on the Amazon.

"Mrs. Tibbits brought the infant trees carefully home and her husband planted them in the garden. One died, another was chewed up by a predatory cow, but two lived, and five years later produced 16 oranges. These 16 golden globes and their immediate successors produced results comparable only in value to the famous discovery of another kind of gold in Sutter's millrace, and brought fame and no small fortune to their lucky owner."

The new orange could be produced only by budding and the first buds sold at \$1 each, and later at \$8 a dozen. One box of naval oranges was grown in 1880; since then the annual product has risen to 10,000,000 boxes, and "the two trees which the cow did not chew have multiplied to over 4,000,000." The original parent tree living in 1903 was transferred to the yard of the Glenwood Hotel at Riverside, Cal., President Roosevelt adding in the ceremony of transplantation. Last year the tree bore two bushels of choicer fruit, which, of course, were expressed to the White House. In southern California alone \$100,000,000 is invested in citrus fruit culture, chiefly of oranges, and in related industries.

ESKIMO IS NATURE FAKER.

Thinks That Bears Should Be Treated Like Gentlemen.

The Eskimo can say that he had a friendly feeling toward all living things notwithstanding that he fed on flesh and wild beasts sometimes fed on him, says the Contemporary Review. Not that he ever talked of wild beasts, for he had no tame ones. He had not a vocabulary of rude terms about animals. He was inclined to credit every species with many potential merits. The Eskimo is afraid—very much afraid of bears. Yet he is the first to admit that the bear is capable of acting like the fiercest gentlemen. A woman was in a fright at seeing a bear, and so gave him a partridge; that bear never forgot the trifling service, but if in winter time they should see a bairthead bear will they induce their companions to spare him? After so saying he plunged into the sea. Next winter bear was sighted and they were going to hunt him, when these men, remembering what had happened, begged the hunters to wait till they had a look at him. Sure enough it was "their own bear!" They told the others to prepare a feast for him, and when he had refreshed himself he lay down to sleep and the children played around him. Presently he awoke and ate a little more, after which he went down to the sea, leaped in, and was never seen again.

The Sultan's Kitchen.

The imperial kitchen of the sultan of Turkey is more like a fortress than a place to cook his meals, for it has an armor-plated door, and is fitted with locks which can be opened only by one man.

As each course is prepared it is placed on a silver dish, which is sealed with red wax by the official responsible for his sovereign's food, and then a black velvet cover is placed over the dish to keep it warm, says Home Chat.

A procession of people follows the meal into the imperial chamber, the seals being broken in the sultan's presence, and often the khalifah is requested to taste some particular dish. The cost of the sultan's food does not exceed £1,000 a year, for it is mostly entrees and boiled eggs, but to feed the numerous members of his household and pay all domestic expenses lessens his annual income of £2,000,000 by £15,000 a week.

Just the Other Way.

Miss Minny Somers—by the by, you are not the boy I have always had before?"

Caddle! No'm; you see, we tossed to see who'd caddle for you.

Miss Minny Somers (awfully pleased)—Oh, tut, you bad boys—and you won't?

Caddle—No, I lost!—Tatler.

Has Given Away 1,200 Brides.

E. J. Lupson, parish clerk of Yarmouth, who has completed 44 years service, has attended 12,000 weddings at the parish church, and has been absent from church only three times out of nearly 2,300 Sundays.

He has given away more than 1,200 brides.—London Standard.

At His Old Work.

Mr. Hardapple—Our boy Zeko writes from the other side of the ocean that he is going to take in cows?

Mrs. Hardapple—Take in cows? Lands sake, Hiram, didn't he see enough cows when he was down here on the farm—Chicago News.

MEXICANS IN TEXAS SCHOOLS.

Children of Wealthy Families Educated in San Antonio.

Ten carloads of school children from Mexico have arrived in this city since the influx began about two weeks ago, says the San Antonio Express.

Scores of them were accompanied by their parents, and the hotels of the city have been indebted, in no small degree, this class of visitors for the bridle conditions which have been experienced by them during the last several weeks.

Many of the children traveled from their distant homes alone or in pairs or trios, while it was no uncommon sight to see parties of nine or ten from the same localities across the Rio Grande at the various hotels.

Nearly all the school equipment and wearing apparel for the entire year are purchased for these children here in San Antonio before they enter their respective schools, and the commercial importance of their annual visit can easily be imagined.

Their parents, too, before returning home, spend several days in the city, purchasing large quantities of American goods to take back with them to Mexico, and as the majority of them are persons of great wealth and social position at home, their expenditures amount to thousands of dollars.

Of all the children from Mexico who are educated in the United States the schools of San Antonio secure over 70 per cent. Not only on account of the proximity of the city to the border, but also because of the general excellence of the schools, and the healthful climate and surroundings experienced here. San Antonio has always been the favorite place with the Mexicans for their children to obtain an English education.

LIMITED FOOD SUPPLY.

There Is Not the Great Variety We Generally Imagine.

Certain great food-staples have proved themselves within the long experience of humanity to possess a larger amount of nutritive value, digestibility, and other good qualities, and a smaller proportion of undesirable properties than any others. These, through an exceedingly slow and gradual process of the survival of the fittest, have come to form the staples of food in common use among the human race—all over the world. It is really astonishing how comparatively few there are of them, when we come to consider them broadly—the flesh and the milk of three or four domestic animals, the flesh of three or four domestic birds, three great grains—wheat, rice and maize—and a half-dozen smaller and much less frequent ones, one hundred or so species of fishes and shell-fish, two sugars, a dozen or so starch-containing roots and tubers, only two of which—the potato and the manioc—are of real international importance, twenty or thirty fruits, forty or fifty vegetables make up two-thirds of the food supply of the inhabitants of the world.

"Instead of wondering at the variety and profusion of the human food supply, the biologist is rather inclined to exclaim with the London footman immortalized by John Leech, who, when told by the cook that there would be mutton chops for dinner and roast beef for supper, exclaimed:

"Well, my friend brought suit against the street railway company for damages sustained by their sudden starting a car in which he was standing."

During the trial the company brought two of their mules into the courtroom as witnesses for the defense.

"The jury viewed the complainant; took a casual glance at the mules, and at once brought in a verdict for the company on the ground that the sudden start was plainly impossible."—Washington Post.

Where Howe Led,

Discussing Washington and his birthday John Kendrick Bangs said: "I have made a study of ghosts, as my 'Houseboat on the Styx' and other stories show. And I once dreamed, or saw in a vision, the ghost of Washington and the ghost of Gen. Howe conversing."

The two ghosts seemed on excellent terms. Howe insisted that Washington was taking on weight.

Joked him about it—and finally said:

"George, I'll run you a mile for a shilling."

"Washington gave Howe a mocking smile.

"No, thank you," he said. "I was always behind you when it came to running."

Vanity and the Drug Habit.

When a woman is seized by a desire to better her complexion or her figure by imbibing medicines, the quantity of such she will swallow in a given time is almost incredible.

Vanity is the strongest weakness of the gentler sex, but the physiological effects of the course of drugs, self-prescribed and self-administered, are calculated in the end to make the vainest of women regret her methods of self-improvement.

Some Feminine Snap Shots.

The dollarless man is still a millionnaire if he hath not been robbed of his dreams.

Experience is life's queer merchandise that we buy with gray hair and shattered illusions.

She that stirs her heart to feed her brain will sooner or later die of starvation.

The jealous wife shouldn't try to lay the ghost of her husband's first love. No man remembers any woman that long.

The Naval Militia Sized Up.

In the whole naval militia fleet of 22 vessels there are only two or three upon which the naval militia can learn anything which will fit it for service in the navy in time of war. The fleet consists of one old monitor, one old cruiser, seven naval gunboats, nine yachts, two sailing ships and a nondescript.—Army and Navy Life.

Explained.

"Prue—She claims that she tolls only white lies."

"Dolly—Pahaw! That girl is color blind.—Smart Set."

Those Foolish Questions.

"Our train struck a bear on the way down."

"Was he on the track?"

"No; the train had to go into the woods after him."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

LONDON HAS NO LOCAL PRIDE.

British Newspaper Takes Whirl at Big Metropolis.

Blindfold a Londoner of the center, put him down in the Caledonian road or on Brook Green or at Herne Hill, then take off the bandage and ask him where he is. The chances are ten to one he will have no notion at all. They might just as well be in the provinces. Practically they are in the provinces. They are not inhabited by Londoners in the true sense, but by people whom accident or necessity have brought within the metropolitan area and who would be just as happy 200 miles away. Their atmosphere is not metropolitan. They are not of the center. They are on the fringe.

That is why London has so little local pride. It is not a community.

It is a congeries of suburbs, each with its separate narrow interests, grouped around a little city whose citizens have so wide a horizon that they can spare next to no attention for local affairs. How can civic patriotism be expected from a man who spends all his weekends at a house in the country, the spring on the Riviera, the autumn in Scotland or the Mediterranean?

London is to him only an incident with boundaries probably smaller even than those which I have suggested.

The real Londoners are those who would not consider life worth living anywhere else.

The real London is the small space wherein are to be found the interests which fill their lives.

Hundreds of thousands of sub-urbanites have never seen a picture in London, never been to the opera or the play, could not tell St. Paul's from the Abbey or distinguish between St. James' and Grosvenor Square. Per contra, few real Londoners know anything about the regions on the fringe.

The immensity of London is the constant subject of bewildered comment. It is the littleness of London which astonishes me.—London World.

The MULES WON.

Judge Decided That They Couldn't Possibly Make Sudden Start.

"Men in the east," said a well-known westerner, while talking to some friends in the lobby of a downtown hotel here last week, "appear to me to be mostly short and stockily built, except the down-east Yankee, who is usually long and lank."

"Now, out in God's country you seldom find a man under six feet, and broad in proportion. But I'll admit it sometimes pays to be small."

"I remember that in the early 70's," the speaker went on, "a man lived in my town who was over six feet four, and he was about as broad as he was long, and weighed 400 pounds or so."

"In those good old days the festive mule pulled the street cars."

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SPINNERS BY THE PEOPLE

THE CRIME OF LOBBYING.

By Governor J. W. Folk.

There should be a law making it a crime for any one for compensation to lobby with the members of the Legislature. All persons, of course, should be permitted to appear before committees and make arguments for or against measures in the regular and open way. Any person should also be permitted to file printed arguments or briefs with members of the Legislature. But in Gov. Folk.

order that publicity may be given to what is going on, it should be provided that copies of the printed arguments or briefs be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and subject to public inspection.

The sunlight of publicity is the greatest preventive of corruption. This measure would not prevent the average citizen from talking to members of the Legislature about measures of public interest. It is only paid lobbying that it is intended to prohibit. It has been urged that such a law would violate the right of free speech in preventing any person, even though a professional lobbyist, from talking to members of the General Assembly. The right of free speech is a sacred right, but the right of the people to have their laws untainted by venal influences is also sacred.

A man cannot talk to a juror trying a case to influence him about the case. The right of free speech has its limitations. This is one of them, and interfering with legislation is another. The right of free speech cannot extend to obstructing the administration of justice or the courts of legislation.

NEW EMERGENCY CURRENCY PLAN.

By United States Treasurer Treat.

I submit a plan for the issue of an emergency bank currency as follows: Any national bank that has 50 per cent or more of its capital invested in United States bonds shall have the privilege to apply for the issue of national bank-emergency currency under the following conditions:

That amendments be made to the present national bank act permitting any national bank that has not less than 50 per cent of its capital invested in United States bonds to take out emergency bank-note currency to an extent not exceeding 50 per cent of the amount invested in United States bonds; that these emergency notes be similar in form and design to the present national bank notes; that the form that now reads: "This note is secured by United States bonds deposited with the treasurer of the United States," shall be changed to "This note is secured by bonds and guaranteed by the United States"; that the issue shall be made on five, six and nine months dating from Aug. 1, or Sept. 1, or any other date, according to the needs of the crop-moving period; that the collateral or security for this emergency bank-note issue shall be, if desired, in other than United States bonds, which means that the issue shall be secured by state or municipal bonds,

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Many of the children traveled from their distant homes alone or in pairs or trios, while it was no uncommon sight to see parties of nine or ten from the same localities across the Rio Grande at the various hotels.

Nearly all the school equipment and wearing apparel for the entire year is purchased for these children here in San Antonio before they enter their respective schools, and the commercial importance of their annual visit can easily be imagined.

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THREE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

First Protestant Worship by Colonists in 1607 Under Sailcloth.

The settlement of Jamestown, Va., by English colonists in 1607 has been fittingly commemorated by the Jamestown Tercentenary Exposition. Recently the Episcopal Church of the United States celebrated at Richmond, Va., the 300th anniversary of the Church of England-on-American soil. The settlement of Jamestown and the establishing of the Church of England were synonymous as to date, for of the 105 men sent over by the London Company in the expedition of 1607 nearly all were members of the Established Church, and almost the first thing they did after selecting what is now known as Jamestown as the site for a colony was to hold the first regular service of the Protestant religion in America.

A sailcloth spread between two trees served as the first sacred edifice and has been succeeded by thousands of splendid buildings throughout the country, for the Episcopal Church never lost the impetus gained by that initial service under the trees in the great American wilderness three centuries ago. The rector who conducted this first service was Rev. Robert Hunt.

Women were sent to join the colony in 1608, and a frame church having been erected, the first Protestant wedding in America occurred in that year, uniting John Laydon to Ann Barnes. The church of which the ruins are still visible on the Hornedhorn Island of Jamestown, was the second successor to the little frame building in which

according to the standard of the states of New York and Massachusetts for savings bank investments.

These securities to be accepted at 70 per cent of their market value and the United States government to guarantee the payment and redemption of all notes so used at a charge of 1 per cent.

HEALTHFULNESS OF ROLLER SKATING.

By G. R. Williams, Expert.

Roller skating is either a pleasure or it is not. It is a pleasure for those who have learned to skate. It is not for the few just beginning. To the experienced, no more pleasant pastime can be imagined than to glide along a glass-like surface at varying speeds, making wide swoops to right or left, turning, gliding backward, every movement the essence of grace.

I have been skating for six years, summer and winter, and it has made a new man of me. When I took up roller skates I was sick and miserable. Had any one told me I would become well and strong from skating I would have laughed. But I liked the exhilaration. Within three months the lassitude had passed away and in six months I was in good physical condition, without a trace of illness. Nor have I been sick since. Roller skating opens a wide field to the person who likes fancy skating. The figures and tricks are almost without number, and what makes it so enticing is that it is much easier to learn than ice skating. As a physical culture roller skating works wonders. It develops every muscle in the body. It soothes the nerves and brings repose. The one fault with beginners is that they want to skate too long. They do not stop when tired, and wear themselves out. If the average skater devoted an hour and a half two or three times a week to skating, the benefits would be a surprise.

AMERICA'S DISAPPEARING FORESTS.

By Secretary Wilson.

If better care, more general propagation, and a fostering of present conditions are not observed, the forests of the United States will be practically wiped out inside of another ten years. The pine timber of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota is practically wiped out.

Forest fire is the one great thing to be guarded against and for that protection the government has employed thousands of men to watch for fire. A person can ride for miles through Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota and see barren sections where formerly grew our great pine forests. Fires, started either carelessly or otherwise, have wiped out millions and millions of dollars' worth of our hard wood. Unless something is done we will not have enough hard wood in fifteen years at the latest to make an old-fashioned bedstead with.

SECRETARY WILSON.

Third church, of which part of the foundations and a ruined tower alone remain, was built in 1639; its predecessors probably were destroyed by the Indians, who, after Powhatan's death, developed a ferocious hatred of the whites, which led to many horrible massacres. The tower of the old church is 18 feet square and 36 feet high, with walls three feet thick. The tower is perforated with loopholes for guns, a grim reminder of the dangers which enveloped those early devotees.

During the recent celebration a service of intense interest was conducted at the old Bruton Church in Williamsburg, Va. To commemorate the restoration of this venerable edifice King Edward sent a Bible and President Roosevelt presented a lectern of bronze on which the holy book will rest. The

deck of the lectern is supported by the upright arms and folded wings of the Angel of Peace, which stands on a ter-

CANCER-HAUNTED HOUSES.

Theory that Germs Pass from One Set of Residents to Another.

The sanitary authorities of Paris have reached the conclusion that houses can be infected with cancer and that rooms which patients have inhabited will convey the disease long after the victims are dead, says the New York Sun. Observation seems to prove that in houses where a death from cancer has appeared the disease often breaks out again when occupied by other families.

This fact has so often been noted that now a census has been taken to see about houses where cancer patients died during the last six months of 1906.

There are 1,062 houses on the list which will be watched to see if the new residents become affected with the disease. Already in twelve of the houses there have been two successive cases, not counting twenty-six deaths from the same disease. There has not yet been sufficient time to draw absolute conclusions, but the facts brought forward by certain physicians are startling.

Dr. Armande reports that in a village of only 400 inhabitants there were in the space of seven years eleven deaths from cancer, all practically occurring in the same block of houses. Three years later seventeen of these houses had sheltered twenty patients.

The doctor concluded that the houses were hotbeds of cancer germs and that no amount of disinfecting would drive them away.

Dr. Fillastre makes report of a house where during thirty years there were five deaths from cancer, all in different families. Dr. Lambier mentions a farm house at Gasny where eight families lived at various times. Each family developed one or two cases of the disease.

The question as to whether cancer is hereditary is not to be attributed to the same cause. Interesting results are expected from the observation which is now going on.

The Water Bottle's Shape.

Three useful purposes—and probably many more than three—are served by making the familiar water bottle of such a distinctive pattern. In the first place the narrowness of the neck prevents the entry of much dust, that would inevitably settle on the water were the entire surface exposed; in the next place the same narrowness prevents excessive and rapid evaporation of the water, and in the third place the shape of the neck makes it a capital handle, thus doing away with the necessity for a separate handle fastened to the body of the bottle, thus making it much less convenient and more liable to be broken.

Possible.

Tommy—I did wash my face.

Mother—How dare you tell me that? Why, it's just as dirty as ever.

Tommy—Well, I washed it, but maybe it didn't take; you know my vaccination didn't the first time.—Philadelphia Press.

"NO; IN CASE OF FIRE, YOU KNOW."

"IT DEPENDED."

"Are you hungry, George?"

"Who cooked the dinner, pet?"

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When you face misfortune it is time to turn your back on discouragement.

Rare Caution.

"Your collection of water colors is very nice," said Mrs. Swellman, "but have you no oil paintings?"

"No, indeed," replied Mrs. Nuttall, "I don't consider them safe."

"Not safe?"

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Popular Public

SERVANTS OF GOD BRAZED.

By Rev. C. Q. Wright.
I bear branded on my body the marks of Jesus.—Gal. 6:17.

The life that is dedicated to God hath all its scars in Him. So the Apostle Paul counted the marks of the lictor's rods at Pisidian Antioch of the stones at Lystra, all the gashes of persecutions and the infirmities resulting from accidents and exposures endured in duty doing as "marks of Jesus"—shamed in them as the hall mark of the Lord.

All these brands of cruel sufferings encountered during his heroic career together formed the "scarlet letter" of Christ's monogram on his final body, because his life was dedicated to Him.

Again he declares, "I died unto law, that I might live unto God. I have been crucified with Christ and it is no longer I that live, but Christ liveth in me." Thus we may infer that all who live in His name are His and the scars received in this blessed servitude are His also.

The captain who gave his shoe and socks to a wounded soldier and suffered from frozen feet and consumption for years afterward bore in his body the marks of Jesus. That naval officer who rushed into a boiler-room filled with live steam to rescue three perishing men carries to-day sealed on his face and hands the label of his Lord.

So of all who gain their scars, disease or misfortune in the blazing line of duty do they brand themselves as His servants, His heroes.

Wounds generally come to those who do things; they are the penalty paid for the high privilege of service; the inevitable impression left from brave endurance or the cheerful seizure of dangerous opportunity and life whose we are, and whom we serve treasures them as being His own supercription which shall not fade away.

Well may I ask myself then, whose seal is upon me? For the deep and rough experiences of life scar us fearfully both within and without.

As the history of France may be read in the names of the streets of Paris, so may the story of my life be discerned in the marks it has left upon my character and my body.

If we would forget the nightmares of the past and blot out the ugly seams left by mistakes and missteps in the days gone by, we must merge ourselves with him whose blood cleanseth from all sin; whose service lifts away from the things that are behind and leads into the glorious agony toward the mark of the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.

The Master's work denoted ownership; and so does the servant of Christ belong to Him, and should render a whole-hearted and joyful service. But the Master counts such marks so highly that the trials and hardships endured in His name are esteemed to be living death, so that ye are crucified with Him and are counted worthy to wear His name and to share the glory and dominion of His kingdom.

A prominent man said to me the other day that there was not a church in his section of the city of a certain orthodox denomination which he would attend because of what he termed the "spineless preaching." The question is asked many times why men do not go to church, and this may be an indication. In the tremendous life which we live, receiving knocks and buffettings in our daily work; something more is needed than the mouthings of an indefinite theology.

Why should a preacher close his eyes to what every business man knows is going on in every community?

There is sin, but it is not rebuked. There is impurity, but nothing is said about it. There are corrupt political conditions, but to attack them is unpopular. There are people sitting in every congregation burdened and oppressed with their own wickedness, weakness and misfortune, and they have to listen to some essay on faraway themes.

BELIEF IN PRAYER.

By Jenkins-Lloyd-Jones.

I believe in prayer because it is inevitable; it is the accompaniment of life; we can avoid it only by vacating our human nature. Prayer is akin to that which impels the germ to seek the light, which bursts the bud into flower and kisses the flower into fruit. It is that which gives wings to the chrysalis.

I see it in the hungry eyes of the dog as he looks into the face of his master; it is that which wreathes the adoring face of the babe in the mother's arms.

I believe in prayer because it is impatient of the human but according to the calm of God; we get not what we ask but what we need. All deeds are first thoughts. Desire is the mold into which life pours its energies. Our yearnings are the rungs on the ladder of our lives; God is the top.

It has been said that the secret of success is to do what you can do best.

TO WORRY IS WICKED.

By Henry F. Cope.

Fret not thyself; it tendeth only to evil doing.—Ps. 37:8 (R. V.).

Worry is wicked because it causes weakness. It robs the life of its powers; it thwarts our possibilities. Anxiety is wrong, not because it indicates infidelity as to the wise and loving providence overruling life's forces, it prevents our doing our own work, and it irritates and hinders others.

What a great cloud would be lifted from our world if all the needless fears and frowns were chased away.

One scowling man, going to his work worrying over it, will spread the contagion of apprehension and cowardly trepidation through almost every group with which he mingles. Our mental health as much to do with our success and happiness as any other thing.

The fog that bothers us most of all is that we carry on our faces, that which rises from our heart fears. Once savage man lived in perpetual fear of immovable antagonist spirits; civilized man lives in fear of invisible and imaginary accidents. For every real fool that has to face we fight out hypothetical battles with a dozen shadows.

Worry is a matter of outlook and habit. It depends first of all, on whether you are going to take all the facts into account and look on life as a whole, or see only the dismal possi-

bilities. Then it depends on whether you will yield continually to the blue mood that may arise from apprehension or from indigitation until you have become color blind to all but blue things.

How trivial are the things over which we worry, by means of which we cultivate the enslaving habit of worry, whether we will catch the approaching car or the one that will come two minutes later; whether it will rain when we want it to shine, or shine when we want it to rain.

How ineffective it all is. Whoever by worrying all night succeeded in bringing about the kind of weather he wanted? More than that, it is fatal to successfully accomplishing those things that lie within our power. The worry over catching a train or doing a piece of work so agitates the mind and unsettles the will, that it reduces the chances of efficiency.

But there are larger causes of worry than these—sickness, loss, impending disasters. Yet how futile to help and how potent to increase theseills is worry. The darkest days and the deepest sorrows need that we should be at our best to meet them. To yield to fear and fretting is to turn the powers of heart and brain from allies to enemies.

No occasion is so great or so small that we can afford to meet it either with fear or without forethought. The imperative obligation to make the most of our lives is not met by apprehension or fear, but by doing the best we can. We have no right to give forewarning the time and force we need for preparing for and actually meeting our duties.

The best cure for worry is work. In the larger number of instances if we do our work well we shall have no need to worry over the results. Much of our

Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year..... \$1.00
Six Months..... .50
Three Months..... .25

Entered as second-class matter at the Post office at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 31.

Home Circle Department

Grude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening Reveries.

A column dedicated to "Tired Mothers" as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

The Sloven.

She came to the breakfast table in a torn, dirty dress, with half combed hair. The table was without a cloth, the breakfast was badly cooked. The children were dirty and quarrelsome, and she saw them slip away to school without attempting to wash their faces or change their soiled aprons. Her husband had hastily swallowed a cup of coffee and left the house without a word to wife or children.

She sat for a while gazing indifferently at the untidy table and disorderly room, and then began lazily to set things in order. She dwaded over her work without spirit or system, and the children were home from school before the beds were touched.

The two oldest girls hurried up stairs with scowling faces at her scolding command to them to make up the bed. Dinner was half an hour late and her husband stormed up and down the untidy house, ate an ill-cooked dinner in sullen silence and hurried from the unpleasant home. The children followed, scattering to the neighbors, to the barn, anywhere away from home and mother. The darkness drove the various members of the family into the house again, but they came unwillingly, and slipped away to bed uncared-for; cross and wretched—with their badly nourished bodies, and hearts that hungered for the peace and comforts of home.

Do you think this is an exaggerated picture? It is not. There are homes just like this, and the dirt and disorder and discomfort and heartache lie at some woman's door.

For the over worked wife and mother, for the invalid, for the ignorant who are trying to learn who are doing their level best to bear a heavy burden, we offer pity, sympathy and help, but for the indolent woman we have only scorn.

There is no place in the universe for a lazy woman. We will care for the sick woman, we will tolerate a cross woman—but what shall we do to the lazy woman. Because the home is the very center of life, the home-keeper must be active, orderly and conscientious—these qualifications she must have and if she can add to these, thrift, intelligence and tenderness, we find wherever she is that most blessed and beautiful of all earthly delights, a happy home.

Eternal Dish Washing.

We may in this term be repeating to our lady readers a tiresome truth, but it will show them that at least one editor appreciates their real condition in life. The quiet fidelity with which "she" will dish-wash her life away for "him" is a marvel of endurance and grace. Just here is the servitude of woman the greatest. No sooner is her work done than it requires to be done again. Man works up jobs, ends them and takes his pay. This pay can be translated into something else desirable. A man works all day and draws pay for his day's work. This pay assures him, as oats a horse, home-bound. Thus men work by terms and jobs; and although work is endless as to quantity, yet when cut up thus into terms and jobs, we men go heartily on our journey and count our milestones. Not so with our mate if we are so fortunate as to have one. She mends our socks and we put our irrepressible toe upon the darned spot and she darns it again. She washes, for the family, and the family makes haste to send back the same garments to be washed again. The same socks, the same washing, the same room every time. She has no successive jobs, no terms, no pay day, no tally-stick of life. She washes the same dishes three hundred and sixty-five yes, three times three hundred and sixty-five times every year. No wonder she breaks it and is glad of it. What a relief it must be when she can say "I have done with that dish."

Go to Farming.

A good living is what comparatively few men succeed in making in village or city life, and yet nothing is more easy of accomplishment on the farm. Besides, there is a pleasure in cultivating and embellishing the earth, improving and increasing its products, and thus adding to the aggregate of human happiness. Why, then, should young men hesitate to be farmers? It is both profitable and honorable. It is the nearest approximation to independence that a man, as a member of society can make. A gentleman farmer—and all farmers are, or should be, gentlemen—belongs to an order of nobility that is not indebted to place-holders for installation, and may, if he chooses, be ranked among the greatest benefactors of the human race. Let the idle young men go to work on the farms, and quit seeking third and fourth rate clerkships. In short, go to farming and quit begging.

The Iron Bar.

A bar of iron worth \$5, worked into horse shoes, is worth \$10.50; made into needles, is worth \$355; made into pen-knife blades, is worth \$3.25; made into balance springs of watches, it is worth \$250.00.

What a drilling the poor bar must undergo to reach all that. But hammered and beaten and pounded and rolled and polished, how its value was increased! It might well have quivered and complained under the hard knocks it got; but were they not all necessary to draw out its fine qualities, and fit it for higher offices?

So we say to the children and young people who weekly read this department, all the drilling and training you receive at home and at school, and which seems so hard to you, is all necessary to bring out your nobler and finer qualities and qualify you for more responsible posts and greater usefulness in the world.

The Spoken Word.

Boys and girls, what is it you can never catch, though you chase after it on the wings of the wind? You can never catch the word that has once left your lips. Once spoken, it is out of your reach; do your best you can never recall it. Therefore take care what you say. Never speak an unkind word, an impure word or a profane word.

How much would neighbors rise in value, and how much would neighbors rise in beauty, if all should lay aside habits of criticism, and neighborhood scandal, and petty feuds, and ridicule. And if men should study the things that make for peace, and the things that make for happiness, everybody trying to make everybody else happy, what a revolution there would be.

Memory presides over the past; action over the present. The first lives in a rich temple hung with glorious trophies, and lined with tombs; the other has no shrine but duty, and it walks the earth like a spirit.

A good conscience is the best looking glass of heaven; in which the soul may see God's thoughts and purposes concerning it reflected as so many shining stars.

International Live Stock Exposition.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

The Exposition embraces among its features the following:

1. A grand breeders' prize exhibition of pure bred cattle, horses, sheep and swine, with daily sales of all breeds.

2. A great fat-stock show, surpassing even the renowned annual Smithfield shows of England, in which the royalty and aristocracy of that country take such pride as exhibitors and highly interested visitors.

3. A fine display of draft, coach and saddle horses for general use, not as a society show, but as a utility show.

4. A magnificent prize carload exhibit of fat cattle, sheep and swine, also a comprehensive feeder and range cattle exhibit, classified by districts.

5. A special Agricultural College exhibit, and an intercollegiate stock judging contest.

6. An annual corn-judging contest, together with an exhibition of feeding appliances, materials and methods sheep-clipping, etc.

7. Slaughter tests to determine the results of different methods of preparing animals for market, and effects of different feeds.

8. An exhibition of dressed meats and meat-food products of all kinds, and refrigerator appliances for preserving and transporting the same.

9. Animal by-products, showing the complete utilization of all parts of the slaughtered animals not directly used as meat foods.

10. An exhibition of packing house methods and appliances, and government inspection of meats.

11. Meetings of Breeders' and Stockmen's associations, with able speakers and discussions by the foremost representatives of the live stock interests of the world.

12. A series of brilliant evening entertainments and horse fairs, with music, artistic evolutions and intricate driving and riding contests in the great arena, and a grand pageant of the leading prize winners of the day from both cattle and horse rings.

Do not miss this opportunity for education, entertainment and a pleasure trip, all in one. Imprint these dates indelibly on your mind: Nov. 30th to Dec. 7th, 1907.

Out of Sight.

"Out of sight, out of mind," is an old saying which applies with special force to a sore, burn or wound that's been treated with "Buckley's Arnica Salve." It's out of sight, out of mind and out of existence. Piles too and chilblains disappear under its healing influence. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, Druggist, 25c.

Oregon Game Warden's Wax Fat.
The only man in the country who can have all the game he can eat in open or closed season is the game warden. When the season is closed while he is shooting around, it happens to run across a milk can full of China peasants they are his meat. If he is industrious and catches a boy coming home with a Chinaman in his pocket, but no hunter's license alongside of it, he has fired peasant for his next meal, while the poor boy pays the freight. Now, if you see a fellow looking cheerful and fat, that's the same warden.—Jefferson Review.

Just Ask Dad.

Our fam'ly is the queerest one. I'll bet you ever see! There ain't but one in all the batch. With a good quality. The rest o' us have lots o' traits. But all of 'em are bad. An' if you don't believe me, why, You just ask dad.

There's a sister Kate an' a sister Nell. Their fault is makin' breaks; They ain't like pa a single bit. Because they make mistakes. They ought to have been better with The trainin' they have had. But if you don't believe me, why, You just ask dad.

Next come my sisters, Bess and Sue, With faults of too much style; They seem to think o' nothin' else. They talk it all the while. Some fool, expensive fad, An' if you don't believe me, why, You just ask dad.

Woman's Home Companion.

CALUMNY.

A whisper woke the air, A soft, light tone, and low, Yet burled with shame and woe. Ah! Might it only perish there, Nor farther go!

But, no! A quick and eager ear Caught up the little meaning sound. Another voice has breathed it clear, And we all take after ma, we do— No wonder we're so bad— An' if you don't believe me, why, You just ask dad.

Frances Sargent Osgood.

OUR REMOVAL SALE ENDS

Saturday, November 2.

Absolutely your last chance to buy high priced goods at a very low figure.

Everything sold to you at a great saving. Its your last Opportunity.

Saturday, November 2.

A. PETERSON'S,
Jewelry Store.

When Supply is Inadequate to Demand.

Coming Soon!

"HELL'S HALF ACRE"

and the

"WIDOW McCARTY"!!

Musical.

Two Comedies.

Thirty (30) People

An Absolute New Cast.

Grand New Scenery.

New Costumes and

New Music.

Opera House, Nov. 4 & 5

Wait for the coming of these two Great Comedies, it will pay you to await their advent in your city. Come and we will make you laugh to your heart's content.

SPARKLING, BRISTLING, BEWILDERING.

THE ONLY
Through Sleeping Car
TO PHILADELPHIA

From Michigan, is operated on Train No. 2, via.

The Grand Trunk-
Lehigh Valley

DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

For time table and other particulars call on any Grand Trunk agent or write to GEO. W. VAUX, A. G. P. & T. A., 135 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Oct 24-25.

Seven Cents A Bottle.

There are cheap tar preparations put up under names similar to Warner's White Wine of Tar, that cost the dealers about seven cents a bottle and sold for twenty-five cents. The old story, you've heard it, "Something just as good." Don't be fooled, insist on having Warner's White Wine of Tar, the Best Cough Remedy on Earth. For Sale at Central Drug Store.

State S. S. Convention.

The 47th Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Sunday-school Association will be held in the city of Kalamazoo, Nov. 13, 14 and 15th. A number of noted speakers will be present, including W. N. Hartshorn of Boston, W. C. Pearce of Chicago, Prof. E. A. Fox of Kentucky, Dr. Wm. Bryon Forbush of Detroit who will give three lectures on the "Boy Problem." To the above add the name of our own Mr. E. K. Warren of Three Oaks. All are men of wide, world-wide reputation.

We have reason to believe that this State convention will surpass in interest and profit all previous ones.

D. B. ALLEN, Cor. Sec.

J. W. MILLIKEN, Pres.

Tonsorial Parlors.

E. L. Motivier, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Everything neat and sanitary.

Agent for Witter's Laundry Saginaw, Mich.

Hard Times in Kansas.

The old days of grasshoppers and drought are almost forgotten in the prosperous Kansas of to-day; although a citizen of Coalville, Earl Shamburgh, has not yet forgotten a hard time he encountered. He says: "I was worn out and discouraged by coughing night and day, and could find no relief till I tried Dr. King's New Discovery. It took less than one bottle to completely cure me." The safest and most reliable congh and cold remedy and lung and throat healer ever discovered. Guaranteed by L. Fournier's drug store, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

A Criminal Attack.

On an inoffensive citizen is frequently made in that apparently useless little tube called the "appendix." It's generally the result of protracted constipation, following liver torpor. Dr. King's New Life Pills regulate the liver, prevent appendicitis, and establish regular habits of the bowels. 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

1878. 1907.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, SHOES, HARDWARE, FLOUR, FEED, LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES, BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson Co.

CLOAKS!

Our line of Ladies' Misses' and Children's coats are here in all the latest styles.

We can save you from five to ten dollars on every coat purchased from us.

As this is our first year for coats our stock is fresh.

Call and look them over, also ask to see our Ladies' Skirts and Shirt-Waists.

Why look further for

BARGAINS

when they can be found the year around at

A. KRAUS & SON.

A Bargain FOR OUR Subscribers

The New Idea Woman's Magazine

AND The Crawford Avalanche

Both, One Year for Only \$1.50

The New Idea Woman's Magazine contains over 100 pages each month of fashions, dressmaking, needlework and household helps.

Each number is beautifully illustrated and contains nine full-page fashion plates, some in color.

These two publications furnish reading for every member of the household.

Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done,

At this office.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 31

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this page shows what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

Read the ordinance on page eight.

Don't forget the Show at the Opera Wed., Nov. 6. It's free to adults.

Pure candies and always fresh, at Sorenson's.

Wood's Big Albus Advertising Co. at Opera house Nov. 6.

To think of Post Cards is to think of us.

SORENSEN'S FURNITURE STORE.

FOR SALE—New boat cheap. D. W. Smith at Ackerman's.

Try a sack of "Light House" flour. None better few as good. S. H. Co.

We call the attention of our readers to the Ad of Wood's Big Albus Advertising Co. on first page.

Revenge is sweet, but it's nothing like S. B. & A. chocolates. Get them at Sorenson's.

Free! Free! The Albus Advertising Co. will be at the opera house, Wed. Nov. 6. Free to adults.

Mrs. C. F. Kelley and daughter, Myrtle, of Frederic, left for their trip to California, Friday night.

LOST—Large envelope containing draft on Gleaner's Finder, please leave it at this office.

The best coffees and teas are found at the South Side Market.

Next time you eat chocolates eat the S. B. & A. brand, the kind that tastes like more.

Among the visitors in town Saturday were Mrs. John Malco and Miss Ethel Cook from Maple Forest.

The Albus Co. at the Opera house, Wed., Nov. 6, has a three piece orchestra. Don't fail to hear them.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

Oh! such a good time! As they had at the Gleaner hall in Maple Forest last Friday night.

The S. B. & A. Chocolates are famous. Why? Because they are good. Get them at Sorenson's.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

Do your best always. You could do nothing better than to get a nice Post Card at Sorenson's and send to some forgotten friend.

The Constitutional Convention is now in session and the people will watch eagerly for results.

Free! The Albus Co. At the Opera house Wed., Nov. 6. Fun! Fun! Fun! Comedians, the best Singers, Dancers, Musicians and Wire Walkers. It's Free.

FOR SALE—Worth the money. A nine year old, all around, work or driving horse, and a prime yearling colt. FRED HOESLI.

Dressed chickens every day at

South Side Market.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

FOR SALE—N 1/2 of S E 1/4 Sec. 32, Town 27 north, Range 1 west, 80 acres By Dey & Powers, Springport, Mich.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, house with ten acres on the south side, all in good condition with some river frontage. Also several good improved farms at your own price. Enquire at this office.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. S. H. Co.

Coming. The Albus Co. Clean, moral and refined show. Good music, singers, dancers, comedians and wire walkers. Here Wed., Nov. 6.

FOR RENT—A new house with seven rooms, kitchen and a good cellar. Inquire at my office. A. P. W. BECKER.

The Standard Oil Co. has raised twenty-five points on which it proposes to fight the payment of that \$29,240,000 penalty imposed on it by Judge Landis.

ESTRAY—Two spring calves, one dark red, wearing a small bell, the other light red. Last seen along the line of Lewiston R. R. toward Lovell, any information should be sent to L. W. Colter, Grayling.

Prepare for winter by ordering your supply of coal at S. H. Co.'s store. Hand in your order now.

In the upper peninsula many lumbermen are going back to the first principles, so to speak. Oxen, which in the early days of lumbering in Michigan, were used extensively in hauling and skidding, are again being brought into requisition, and may again supplant horses for that work.

A good house to rent. Enquire of GEORGE LANGEVIN.

V. A. E. Newman returned a few days ago from a job of surveying on Dickinson's Ranch.

Reports are to the effect that deer are very numerous in the upper peninsula this year.

An old-fashioned boiled dinner at the Grange Saturday noon. Everybody welcome. Everybody come.

Fred Michelson came home Monday for a rest and visit. He seems to be enjoying his new home and business.

Partridges are reported very scarce this season, owing probably to the numerous forest fires during the nesting time.

The Grange invites YOU to their annual boiled dinner Saturday, Nov. 2 at 12 sharp. Please come and spend a pleasant hour with the farmers.

Special 3 days sale on furs. Just received a new lot of ladies' fur boas and muffs, which we place on sale on Friday, Saturday and Monday at special reduced prices.

According to the provisions of a law passed by the last legislature circuit court jurors will now receive \$3 per day instead of \$2 as has been paid heretofore.

Nels Sorenson has bought a residence on the south side of the river and will reside here, having moved back from Houghton Lake where he has resided for the past seven years.

No search is help for potato digging that a number of teachers are enjoying enforced vacations while the pupils that are large enough are helping to secure the potato crop. Kalkaskaian.

James Hartwick came up from Jackson for a short visit with old friends here. He is engaged in the manufacture of concrete machinery and doing well. He reports his father's health is declining.

The regular business meeting of the Ladies' Union of the Pres' Church will be held at the home of Mrs. Will Havens. All members requested to be present.

Until Monday, Nov. 4th, we will sell our entire stock of glass ware, china ware, vases, jewelry, dolls, wine sets, water sets, three and four piece sets, pictures, games of all kinds, school supplies, etc., etc., at cost and below cost. MRS. M. FLAGG & CO.

Fred Culver of Saginaw, formerly well known here, is visiting with his sisters, Mrs. G. L. Alexander and Misie Culver, while recuperating from a severe sprain of one of his knees. He is looking fat and prosperous.

A Bargain in Photographs to introduce our new platinum cabinet folders. We will make them for a short time only for \$3.00 per dozen, regular price \$5.00. Only one dozen to each customer. Call and see samples.

WANTED—A local representative for Grayling and vicinity to look after renewals and increase subscription list of a prominent monthly magazine on a salary and commission basis. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Good opportunity for right person. Address Publisher, Box 59, station C, New York.

The Union Pacific railroad Tuesday discharged between 4,000 and 8,000 workmen. This is official and authenticated by General Superintendent Park and T. M. Orr, assistant to the vice president. "The discharged men are from the construction department and every piece of construction work on the entire system is abandoned.

Leroy Jones and wife of Shilawassa county, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Amos for the week. It is their first visit here, and they are delighted with the place and especially with Portage Lake that they have already secured a lot for a summer cottage there. Such comers are always welcome.

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MARRIED—At the residence of the bride's father in this village, Oct. 23, Miss Augusta Olson and A. W. Smith Rev. A. C. Kildegard officiating. The happy pair took the evening train for Chicago, followed by the congratulations and best wishes of hosts of friends. "May they live long and prosper."

Daniel S. Waldron, ex-Judge of Probate of this county and one of our early pioneers, now manager of the New Russel Hotel, passed the 78th mile-stone of his life last Sunday. He is wonderfully preserved, active as ever and but slightly grey, promising to reach the centuary mark, which is hoped by his friends will be reached.

He is an active member of the G. A. R., with a soldier's record of which he may well be proud, and but few who endured the service through which he passed have, or will reach his age.

DAN.

At the census of 1890, 1900 and 1905 New York, Michigan and Kansas, in the order named, have stood at the head of the salt producing states. Of the total production of the United States for 1905, these three states supplied 69.9 per cent. Saginaw, Mich., says a census report just issued, probably produces salt at a lower cost than any other place in the country, because there the great lumber interests supply as fuel sawdust and lumber offal, which though utilized as far as possible for other purposes, remain in enormous quantities, and if not burned must be removed at considerable expense.

Shocked.

"My dear old mother, who is now eighty three years old, thrives on Electric Bitters," writes W. B. Branson, of Dublin, Ga. "She has taken her for about two years and enjoys an excellent appetite, feels strong and sleeps well." That's the way Electric Bitters affect the aged, and the same happy results follow in all cases of female weakness and general debility. Weak, puny children too, are greatly strengthened by them. Guaranteed also for stomach, liver and kidney troubles, by L. Fournier, Druggist, So.

His Dear old Mother.

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A late novelty in the way of a black potato has just reached the vegetable market. The potato was sent from the Congo, and is said to have an excellent flavor. It is to be used for ornamental cooking.

A railroad smashup near the south semiphere in this village Monday was the result of carelessness which seems criminal. The steel gang had two rails out and sent out fragments as usual, but it is reported that the man who went south kept his flag rolled up under his arm, and the Cannon Ball came round the curve and down the steep grade past him, and were unable to stop their heavy train so that the engine, tender and seven cars loaded with merchandise were derailed and smashed up in great shape, one car tank of kerosene was broken so the oil was all lost. A track had to be laid around the wreck, delaying trains four or five hours. No one was seriously injured though several were severely shaken up.

Last Friday a lot of Italians at work with the R. R. steel gang near Horrigan, had trouble with their foreman and were given their time. They came to the village and filled up with booze enough to make them ugly, and one of them jumped onto an engine that was pulling out south. He was ordered off by engineer Pettit when they stopped at the switch, but as they were starting went to the fireman's side and swung up on the step. Lester McPeak, the fireman, told him to get off and loosened his hand so he was obliged to let go. As they pulled out McPeak put his head out of the window but pulled it back quick as the fellow had pulled a gun and fired two shots after him, and as the engine backed around the curve onto the switch, he fired the remaining three shots at the engineer. Nobody hurt, but the Dago rests in jail charged with assault with intent to commit the crime of murder.

Court house, Oct. 24, 1907. Meeting called to order by Geo. Mahon, temporary chairman. Temporary chairman made permanent by motion. R. W. Brink appointed secretary. Purpose of meeting read: to establish a means of advertising the merits of Crawford county, and forming a company for the improvement of this county. Mr. McGuirk called upon and explained the excellent facilities and opportunities of our county and town and urged the organization of a business club or any other body to make these facilities and opportunities known in other states. Committee appointed to report at next meeting as to a furthering of this movement.

Moved and supported that the chairman appoint a committee of five to report the progress. Chairman appointed: W. Jorgenson, Nick Schutz, Chas. Clark, Marius Hanson, Dr. Inley, Geo. Mahon, R. W. Brink. Next meeting to be left with com. to call. Moved and supported that we adjourn. Com.

conceded by all to be the best. The saphire joint does not require changing, neither does it scratch or mar the records. I have them as low as \$12.50. Gold molded records 35 cents each. A call will convince of their merits.

It will pay you to look over my large line of up to date jewelry. Xmas is coming, call early and have articles laid away for you. No trouble to show goods.

A beautiful display of hand painted china just in.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optometrist, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Presbyterian Church.

Preaching service at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School at 11:30 a. m. C. E. Meeting at 6:00 p. m. Evening service at 7:00.

Prayer meeting Thursday evening. All cordially invited to attend these services. Bring your friends and spend an hour in worship.

REV. W. B. MACGREGOR, Pastor.

A Kansas Minister.

Rev. L. S. Colton, of Circleville, Kansas, says of Warner's White Wine of Tar: "It is better than is claimed." A speedy cure for all throat and lung diseases. For sale at Central Drug Store.

20¢ THE POUND.

ROSCOMMON STATE BANK

Roscommon, Michigan.

W. B. ORCUTT, President. H. L. COX, Vice President. HARRY J. COX, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: W. B. Orcutt, J. B. Kiely, W. F. Johnston, A. J. Price, E. A. Gaffney, H. L. Cox, George G. Brown.

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

Your Opportunity

Rests with you!

Success in life depends on your thrift and the habit you cultivate for saving!

The present time is always the best. You can start a savings account with us for

Let it be the beginning of your road to success!

40 Paid

on certificates of deposit. Money loaned on improved real estate and village property.

COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Banking hours 9 to 12-1, 30 to 4:00 p. m.

ABOUT CONFECTIONERY!

S. B. & A. CHOCOLATES;

when you buy this, you get the best. Each one stamped S. B. & A. they conform to every requirement of the Pure Food Law.

We Would Suggest

that you try one of the most delightful eating Confectionery made.

We aim to satisfy every customer every time.

Sorenson's Confectionery Department.

Phonographs The Edison.

conceded by all to be the best. The saphire joint does not require changing, neither does it scratch or mar the records. I have them as low as \$12.50. Gold molded records 35 cents each. A call will convince of their merits.

It will pay you to look over my large line of up to date jewelry.

Xmas is coming, call early and have articles laid away for you. No trouble to show goods.

A beautiful display of hand painted china just in.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optometrist, Watchmaker and Jeweler

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

PORTO RICO PLEADS.

NATIVE THINKS CONSTITUTION SHOULD FOLLOW FLAG.

Urge Amalgamation with Latinas Instead of Americanization of People by Legislation—Minnesota Fights to Regulate Railroad Rates.

Porto Rico wants the American constitution as well as the American flag, and will not regard the United States as a junction until it has the former as well as the latter. This information was conveyed to the delegates to a conference of the Indian's friends at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., in a speech by Jorge Bird Alvaro of Fajardo, Porto Rico. After picturing the woes of the Porto Ricans through invasion by the buccaneers, the French, and the Spanish, he said: "Naturally the native element never feared any wrong from a nation to which their eyes had more than once been turned in their dreams of liberty. Therefore they accepted their fate as Providence. But in the course of time, when they found that they were denied American citizenship, and that the American flag was there as a sign of conquest, or perhaps, as an emblem of protection only, while the constitution had remained at home, depriving them of its benefits, a natural discontent began to awaken, and it must be said that it has not disappeared yet, and will not disappear until complete justice has been done. One of the arguments set forth by those who completely lack reason and seek some excuse for the abnormal situation which involves the present political status of Porto Rico, is the great difference which exists between the two people. A policy to hasten the Americanization of the island is a great mistake. It is not possible that a country densely populated and having more than four centuries of existence should be changed in a short period of time. Why not in the two races intermarry? Let the two tendencies struggle and either one win or both be merged in one new shape and character. The Latin wit and vivacity, together with the tenacity and foresightedness of the American, may develop a new type of which the nation may in the future have reason to be proud."

FIGHTS FOR RIGHT OF STATE.

Attorney General of Minnesota Contests Fine of Federal Court.

Attorneys Thomas B. O'Brien and George T. Simpson of Minnesota have filed in the Supreme Court of the United States a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Attorney General Young of that State. Mr. Young was enjoined by the United States Circuit Court of Minnesota against taking any action looking to the carrying into effect of the new Minnesota railroad rate law, and in the face of this injunction instituted a suit in a State court praying for a writ of mandamus to compel the railroads in the State to observe the law. Judge Lochren then summoned Mr. Young before him and imposed a fine of \$100 on the charge of contempt of court, placing him in the custody of the marshal until the fine should be paid. Mr. Young seeks to secure a release from this penalty.

Child of Author Is Scolded.
Lester Ford, the posthumous daughter of Paul Leicester Ford, the novelist, was probably fatally scolded at the summer home of Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Edward H. Kukler, at Chesham, N. H. A tub of hot water had been drawn for the child's bath, and before it had been cooled sufficiently the little one either jumped or fell into it.

World's Oldest Paper Quits.
The Pekin Gazette, the world's oldest newspaper and China's official bulletin for memorials and edicts, has been superseded by a modern newspaper, which besides printing the memorials and edicts also will publish editorials. The first of the editorials significantly reviews the Japanese constitution and subverts the paper shows influences.

Vision Saves Engineer's Life.
A freight train on the Kawatha and Michigan road ran into a train on a siding at Taunerville, Ohio. Edward Porter, the engineer, and John Edmons, the fireman, were killed. Engineer Wallace Stanley, the regular engineer of the train, refused to take his run that day, saying he felt a premonition of danger.

Eight Hundred Are Idle.
The steel plant of the United States Steel Corporation in Columbus, Ohio, closed down indefinitely Saturday, throwing 800 men out of work. The furnaces will run long enough to convert the ore on hand into pig iron, which will be shipped to some other plant of the steel trust.

Big Loss in Nome Fire.
Fire at Nome, Alaska, caused a property loss of about \$300,000. The Second Avenue office building of the Pioneer Mining Company, the best structure of the kind in the town, was among those destroyed.

Huge Cathedral for Baltimore.
Plans have been laid for the erection of a Protestant Episcopal cathedral in Baltimore. Announcement to this effect was made by Bishop William Pare of the Diocese of Maryland, who said from 100 to 200 years would be required to build it.

Sunken Liner Is Floated.
The steamer Empress of China, which sank at her dock in Vancouver, B. C., Wednesday night, has been floated.

Six Hundred Killed in Earthquake.
The number of fatalities due to the earthquake in California, Italy, is now estimated at 600. King Victor Emmanuel has donated \$20,000 from his private purse, which, added to the amounts given by Pope Pius and the government, brings the total of the contributions for relief work to \$50,000.

Carnes Honored by William.
Emperor William, after the performance of "Aida" in Berlin, conferred on Signor Caruso the Order of the Crown of Prussia, personally remitting to him its insignia. An enormous audience gave an enthusiastic reception to the tenor.

Discharge of One Thousand Men.
The American Steel Company's plant in East St. Louis, Ill., employing 1,000 men, is expected to close down Nov. 15. Officials of the company admitted that the plant would be closed, but would not specify any date. The pay roll amounts to \$1 million dollars a week.

EMERALD JEWEL IS BORN.

Empress of China Goes Down at Vancouver Wharf.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's oriental liner Empress of China sank Wednesday night alongside her dock at Vancouver, B. C. Her seafarers must have been opened, but how no one seems able to ascertain. Her main deck on the port side is awash with several feet of water. The vessel keeled over on her port side so that the main deck is at an angle of about 45 degrees. Her engines and dynamos are under water. She is resting on a mud bottom, but the problem in saving her will be that of righting the vessel and preventing her from running aground. Early in the evening the steward noticed that the water was coming in over the lower deck. All day the liner had been loading flour, 500 or 600 tons of which is being turned into paste in the hold. The steward gave the alarm, and the officers, who were at dinner, hurried to their stations. All hands manned the pumps, but it was too late to save the Empress from sinking, and everyone went ashore. By 8 o'clock the port stern was resting on the bottom of the harbor, the tops of the masts leaning over the wharf and extending to the gables of the large freight sheds. The starboard side of the main deck is still about ten feet above water. The steamer is in a vessel approximately at \$1,000,000. She is 495 feet long and was built in 1891 in England. She was booked to sail for the Orient Thursday, and would have carried the British mails for Hongkong, for which she received a large subsidy from the Imperial government.

GRAB TOBACCO; TRUST BLOW.
Government Officials Put Burden of Proof Up to Owners.

Acting under the provision of the Sherman anti-trust law, which permits the confederation of property of an illegal corporation, United States authorities at Norfolk, Va., seized a consignment of tobacco and cigarettes valued at \$7,000 and consigned to the British-American Tobacco Company of Great Britain. This is the first time that seizure has been made under this section of the act and constitutes a departure of the department of justice in its warfare against the alleged trusts. It was pointed out that the importance of this new method of procedure is in the fact that it is directed against the property and not against owners, and that it puts the burden upon the owners in court to prove that the property does not come under the contraband provision.

RINGLINGS GET BARNUM CIRCUS.

Now Undisputed Masters of the Circus Business in America.

The announcement was made at the Barnum & Bailey offices in New York after a stormy meeting of the stockholders that the Ringling Bros. and the western circus men, who had secured possession of the "Greatest Show on Earth," and that henceforth it would be run in connection with their other circus enterprises. The sale was made in London. The transfer of the Barnum & Bailey show to the new managers places the five Ringling brothers at the head of the circus business in America and leaves them practically without a rival in the world; they now having under contract the original Ringling Bros. circus, the Forepaugh-Sells show and the Barnum & Bailey's "Greatest Show on Earth."

FARMERS' HEAD LOSES OFFICE.

National Convention Guests President of American Society of Equity.

J. A. Everett, president of the American Society of Equity, the farmers' organization, that extends to every State in the Union, has been ousted from office by the national convention and declined to be a candidate for re-election. The opposition was so overwhelming that Everett was beaten at every point, and, seeing certain defeat, announced that he would not be a candidate for the presidency or any other office. Formal charges of using the organization to advance his personal interests and of neglecting his duties were in the hands of his enemies, but were not presented to the convention.

STATE YIELDS TO RAILROADS.

Alabama Governor Agrees to Let the Southern Charge Own Lines.

Under an agreement between Gov. Conner and the officials of the Southern railway the Southern will dismiss its litigation attacking the law-made rates in the federal courts and the State of Alabama will permit the road to charge a passenger rate of 25 cents a mile and a freight rate permitted the same road in Georgia, which is 25 per cent higher than the standard Alabama rate. The Southern is also assured in this agreement such immunity from legislation as Gov. Conner and the members of the railroad commission can give it.

Indians Murder Soldiers.

A dispatch from Mexico, Mexico, says that a telegram from the distant village of Peto is to the effect that a strong party of Maya Indians attacked the encampment of federal troops at Nobhee, in the Territory Quintana-Roo, and slain seven soldiers and Lieut. Ramon San Martin. The troops were taken by surprise. After routing the soldiers the Indians looted the camp.

W.H. Lay Off 2,000 Men.

By the end of the month at least 2,000 men will be out of work through the partial closing down of the Angus shops, the manufacturing department of the Canadian Pacific railway in Montreal. It is the first move in carrying out an order of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy to cut down expenses.

German Wins Balloon Race.

Germany won the second international balloon cup contest from France by the narrow margin of five miles, unofficial figures. Third place also went to Germany, while America had to be content with fourth honors. The single English entry was ninth and last.

Cannot Meet Obligations.

Three Westinghouse companies of Pittsburgh have been placed in receivership, the tightness of the money market having made it impossible for them to meet their obligations. All are said to be solvent. Receivers have been named for the Iron City Trust Company.

Great Prairie Fire on Reserve.

A big prairie fire has been burning furiously, sweeping everything before it, for three days on the Sioux Indian reservation, near Valentine, Neb. It started near Rock Creek and has been burning in a southeasterly direction. It has already done great damage.

Plague Kills 46 in Fresno.

The totals to date in the bubonic plague situation in San Francisco are as follows: Verified cases, 73; deaths, 46; death rate, 63 per cent; discharged as cured, 17; remaining under treatment, 14; suspects in quarantine, 13.

ROBBERS GET \$18,000.

EXPRESS THIEF IN MILWAUKEE IS MYSTERY.

Money in Transit to Oakwood Reported to Have Disappeared in Union Depot—Ute Indians Revolt and Then Think Better of It.

Eighteen thousand dollars, according to a report emanating from authentic sources, was stolen shortly before 12 o'clock Wednesday night from the offices of the United States Express Company above the Union depot in Milwaukee. The affair is a mystery. D. C. S. Boyle, agent for the company in Milwaukee, was persistent in his refusal to discuss the matter, declining either to affirm or deny the rumor. After continued questioning he admitted that "something is wrong," but beyond this he would say nothing. From other sources, however, it was learned that a big sum of money, placed in sacks, was deposited Wednesday evening by the company in its office above the depot. It was in transit to various banks in Oshkosh, and was left in the office with the intention of having it transferred to a north-bound train a short time later. According to one version of the affair, entrance to the office was obtained through a rear door and the robbery committed while the persons who were supposed to be on watch were not looking. Three of the sacks were ripped open and the contents taken. The first intimation that a robbery occurred came with the discovery of the mutilated and empty sacks on the floor. Employee after employee was called in and questioned, but no light on the robbery, so far as could be ascertained, was obtained.

GARY SWEEP BY FLAMES.
Bucket Brigade Fights Fire in Indiana Steel Town.

Fought by nearly the entire male population, a fire which raged all of Tuesday cut a big swath into the business portion of the little town of Gary, Ind. Damage to the extent of \$10,000 resulted and seven of the forty buildings of the town were totally destroyed. The fire was fought in novel fashion. Because of the lack of either a fire department or a water system the fire was combated by almost 5,000 men. Primitive methods were resorted to. Bucket brigades were quickly formed and pressed into service. Others tore down portions of adjacent buildings removing all food for the flames. A gasoline explosion in the boarding house of Gondalphe Djinaula, an Italian, started the fire at 6:30 in the morning. There was little wind, and its spread was fought fairly successfully. The flames exploded a revolver in Frank Hubinger's restaurant, shooting Hubert Baker, a bricklayer, in the leg. There were no other serious injuries or deaths. John A. Colosimo, confectioner; A. Colbert, general storekeeper, and A. C. Huber, real estate dealer, were among those whose buildings were destroyed.

BUCKETS REVOLT; THEN BACK DOWN.

Fiercely Indians Threaten to Take Warpath, but Are Quelled.

The tribe of Ute Indians on the Colorado River reservation made a lot of trouble the other day and threatened to take the warpath. The situation got so serious that orders were given to send troops to the reservation from Fort Mead, 100 miles away. After some lively talk with the police on the reservation, who were powerless for a time, and much talk to the chiefs about what the "great white father" at Washington would do to them if they didn't behave, the Indians concluded to stay on the reservation, and peace reigns. This tribe is the one which took the warpath last year and marched 100 miles before the Indians were persuaded by the soldiers who pursued them to go to the reservation. Then they gave up on condition that they not be compelled to go back to Utah, where they had been.

STEAL \$6,000 AND RUN.

During Robbers Seize Money at Philadelphia Subtreasury.

Two men walked into the subtreasury in Philadelphia the other morning, seized \$9,000 that was being paid out to a national bank teller and started to run from the building. Clerks and others gave chase and the two men were pursued so hotly that they threw the money under a street car. Both men were captured. One of them carried a revolver. The money was in notes and all was recovered.

Quits the Stage to Marry.

"One cannot serve two masters," says Miss Sarah Trux, who is starring with the "Spider's Web" and so, as she has decided to wed again, she will abandon the stage. Miss Trux has been married before and known, whereof she speaks. Only last April she was divorced from Guy Bates Post. This time Miss Trux is to marry a lawyer, Charles Albert of Minneapolis.

Lusitania Again Cuts Time.

The Cunard line steamer Lusitania arrived at Queenstown Thursday evening. She has broken the best previous eastern record. The best previous record from New York to Queenstown was 5 days 4 hours and 10 minutes. This the Lusitania made herself on her last run from New York. Her time of passage has been 4 days 22 hours and 46 minutes.

Bear Admiral Selfridge Weds.

Reginald Thomas O. Selfridge, U. S. N. (retired), was married Tuesday to Miss Gertrude Wilder of Jamestown, I. D., at the Hotel Abbottford, in Boston. Rev. Edward Fitts, former rector of St. Stephen's church, performed the ceremony, and the only witnesses were a few of the bride's relatives and the four sons of the admiral.

Stock Declines Checked.

J. Pierpont Morgan, aided by James Stillman and other financiers, poured millions of dollars into Wall Street, checking the big decline in stocks and restoring confidence. The Knickerbocker Trust Company has been placed in the hands of a bank examiner. The Trust Company of America had a bad run.

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BALLOONS IN RACE.

FOUR GREAT NATIONS VIE IN AERIAL CONTEST.

Nine Teams of Leading Countries of the World Race Amid the Clouds at the International Airship Contest at St. Louis.

Nine mammoth balloons, representing four of the great nations of the world, started at St. Louis Monday afternoon on a voyage which was expected to add an important chapter to the history of aerial navigation.

The contest was known officially as the second international aeronautic cup race, and the prize, a massive silver trophy and \$2,500 in cash, was to be awarded to the pilot whose skill and daring should land his craft farthest from the starting point. As the balloons were of similar design and material the race would go to the French, English, German or American aeronaut who was capable of taking the best advantage of favorable winds and who lost the least ground under adversity.

The race marked the entrance of the United States into competition with the European nations in the field which had been left almost exclusively to them in the past. It was through the winning of the cup last year in a race from Paris by Lieutenant Frédéric P. Lahm of the United States army that the contest was brought to this country.

The three American teams are all that were allowed to enter under the rules of the competition, but so great has interest grown that the Aero Club of America, which was in charge, could have entered many times the number of balloons permitted.

The average person who reads about

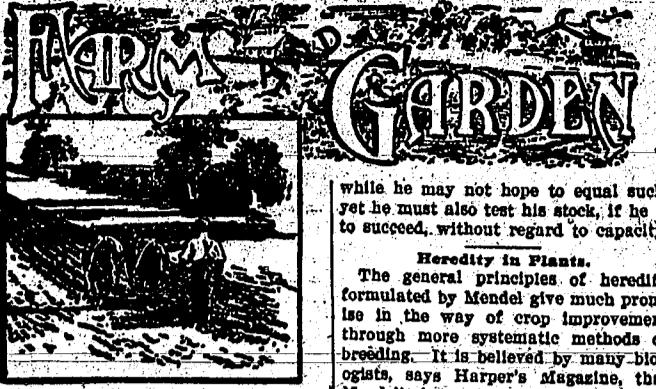
TO PAY LOUISE'S DEBTS, QUEEN SELLS HER GEMS.

WHY JAPAN WANTS NO WAR.

Another Struggle Would Impose an Unendurable Financial Strain.

Japan's national debt is \$1,100,000,000, a sum equaling almost one-seventh of her total national wealth. Of this amount \$751,357,500 represents loans made abroad for carrying on the wars with China and with Russia, and the remainder internal obligations. These loans bear, on average, 5 per cent interest, making her interest item alone some \$55,000,000 annually. To meet this debt, principal and interest, and to provide for her running expenses, Japan has a revenue estimated for the present year, at \$403,227,000, derived in large part from direct taxation on land, income, business, mining, customs, sugar, bourses, etc. The fact that this estimate exceeds that of 1904 by \$144,494,000 affords a striking illustration of the increasing strain upon the taxpayer in paying the cost of war.

Japan could not hope to prosecute a war against the United States with less expense than that of her struggle against Russia, even if she were successful in obtaining the necessary funds for conducting the conflict. It will be recalled that Japan cost \$144,494,000 loan in London and Paris last March, bought only 90½ whereas gilt-edged, 40-year, 5 per cent investment securities ought to bring more than par. If it is true that the money markets determine war, in these days it is clear that war between the United States and Japan is not among the possibilities of the immediate future.



Apples are being stored for winter cannot be handled too carefully.

Dry cornstalks make very poor feed for cattle, but used in the silo in proper condition, they are valuable.

Where too large a proportion of the feed is kept under plow the soil soon becomes impoverished and unproductive.

The young stock should be given plenty of good bright hay and some bran and middlings to keep them growing and make good bone.

On the farm there should be a place for everything. If all the minutes wasted searching for tools that are hurriedly wanted for use could be computed they would amount to hours, and even days, in the course of a year. A convenient place for every tool, from a mowing machine to a screwdriver, would save much annoyance. It is often the case that tools must be purchased because those used the year before have been placed where they cannot be found.

Points in Dairying.

It is claimed that dairying exhausts the soil unless considerable food materials are brought on the farm, which is a fact easily sustained, but hundreds of dairymen produce upon their farms all the food required for their cattle. The farm may not be liable to loss of fertility by dairying as when it is devoted exclusively to the growing cereals, but it can be exhausted of certain elements, which are carried away in the milk sold, and which are returned in the manure. Milk is a complete food, being rich in nitrogen and mineral matter. This is derived from the food, whether it be grass or grain, and milk is as much a product as any other substance that leaves the farm. It is nothing more nor less than the changed form of the food consumed, and as milk can only be produced from food, it is the result of the conversion of one into another of a more concentrated and suitable character. When the food is converted into milk much of the nitrogen, phosphates and potash pass into the milk. The manure also consists of a proportion of the foods, but the larger proportion of the valuable elements of food must necessarily assist to create milk, and the fact also demonstrated that, while we may be blessed with an abundance of manure, the value depends upon its quality and not upon the bulk.

American Horse of the Future.

An interesting experiment in horse breeding is under way in Colorado under the direction of the Government Department of Agriculture. It is claimed that Colorado was selected as the location because of special adaptability of soil and climate, but it is more likely that it was chosen because the man who outlined the plan is a resident of that State. The idea of developing the American types of live stock under Government supervision originated with Hon. E. H. Grubb, of Carbondale, Colo., who, with other agricultural interests of the State, succeeded in securing the co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture. A start has been made with a number of breeding males of the best type of American stock and the stallion Carman. The idea is to breed a new and thoroughly satisfactory type of American carriage horse, combining speed, great style and high quality, sufficient substance to look well in heavy harness, and to be able to go long distances in little time, and with no undue amount of fatigue.

The work in Colorado is supplemented by operations quite as interesting to farmers in the attempt to revive interest in the Morgan breed in cooperation with the Vermont Experiment Station. A 400-acre farm at Waybridge, Vt., is being used as a stock farm for development of the Morgan horse and it this splendid all-round type of horse is revived and greatly increased in numbers, the effort will be of great permanent value.

Livestock Quality.

Every farmer should possess a knowledge of the qualifications of his stock. Public tests of celebrated dairy cows may be of but little value to the average farmer, as he does not practice the modes of feeding during such tests, nor give the same care and management to his stock. But the tests are valuable, as indicating what an animal can be forced to do if the conditions essential to success are complied with. The Farmer's business is to discover what are the conditions essential to success. He may have the examples of others as guides, which will materially assist him, but there are conditions, however, peculiar to his own circumstances, to which he must conform, and in which no one can assist him. His soil, climate, buildings, water, shade, quality of pasture, method of feeding and kind of food used are all important factors to be considered. So far as the denial of the utility of public tests is concerned the fact remains that they serve as lights in the direction of which all must steer. It signifies nothing that the product of the cow may apparently exceed the nutritive value of the food consumed, but the figures point unerringly to the possible realization of the objects sought, and though the high-pressure public tests may be of the kind most approved by the farmer, yet they open up to him a wide field for reflection, and teach him that

DROP IN STOCK PRICES.

The Farmer Is Getting Richer and the Speculator Poorer.

Wheat and corn are going up and stocks are going down, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. The farmer is getting richer and the speculator poorer—which many people will agree is in the line of eternal justice. Stocks are lower now than they have been for several years. They are now down practically where they were at the time of McKinley's election, when "The Era of Prosperity" set in. The decline has been general, affecting almost everything in the list of securities available to the public. Wall street statisticians declare that the total shrinkage amounts to at least \$2,500,000,000. But the value of the property these stocks represent and their earning capacity has not been impaired. In most cases the dividends will not be affected; the shrinkage only represents water that has been squeezed out and the speculators are practically the only sufferers. The permanent investor who has locked his certificates up in a tin box is not likely to suffer from the present shrinkage. His property is worth just as much as it ever was, but the certificates presented to the Circuit judge, requesting leniency toward Messer and the sentence of confinement at Jackson was general clemency. Messer declines to talk about his case.

BURGLARS ROB OFFICERS.

Dryden Men Sleep While Houses Are Being Looted.

Burglars entered the residence of Deputy Sheriff Fiske Davis in Dryden, and after securing a meal in the pantry, they left. Justice of the Peace Fletcher A. Kendrik lost \$15 and a gold watch. The residences of Mrs. Colla Gellings and Mrs. Morris Miller were also entered, the burglars securing \$50 in the home of the former. The Ortonville postoffice was robbed at an early hour on a recent morning. The safe was cracked and the burglars got away with \$25 in cash and \$125 in stamps. Residents say that they were awakened by the explosion.

TO TALK TRUST CURING.

Gov. Warner Names Delegates to Chicago Conference.

Gov. Warner has named the following delegates to attend the conference on combinations and trusts to be held at Chicago Oct. 22-25, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation: George H. Barbour, W. D. Mahon, Ryerson Ritchie, Hal H. Smith, J. B. Howarth, John F. Hogan, E. B. Smith, Detroit; J. D. Dorst, Flint; D. W. Tower, H. S. Jordan, William Judson, Grand Rapids; H.

Oscar Labadie, Flint was sentenced

WHAT THE SPECIAL SESSION HAS DONE.

PASSED THESE BILLS.

General primary bill, fixing the first Tuesday in September as general primary day.

Military bill, increasing the per capita tax from five to six cents, appropriating \$40,000 for State armories and providing pay for enlisted men.

Juvenile court bill, giving probate court charge of all such cases.

Bill for the annexation of part of the village of Fairview to the city of Detroit.

Bill authorizing the State asylum at Newberry to purchase land.

Bill amending act relative to the purchase of voting machines.

Refused to Pass These.

To place telegraph and telephone companies under the ad valorem system of taxation.

To authorize the State board of tax commissioners to value the ocean mileage of express companies in computing the valuation of these companies.

To restrict lobbying by requiring lobbyists to register, and compelling corporations employing them to make a statement of amounts paid them.

To restrict watering of stock and over-capitalization by steam and electric railroads by giving the board of railroad commissioners supervision over such matters.

ACQUIT FLORENCE GRAY.

Indiana Girl Freed from Charge of Killing Three Oaks Minn.

The trial of Florence Gray for the murder of Frank Brown of Three Oaks terminated in acquittal in Irapero. The trial occupied but two days. The State asked for the infliction of the death penalty. The defense pleaded justification and the evidence offered established the fact that on the afternoon of the tragedy Brown was armed with a razor and a revolver, and had uttered threats that he would kill the woman he professed to love. The case of the State was very weak.

DIVORCED, WEDS BROTHER.

Former Husband Later Marries Arrested for Assisting Mother.

Minnie Lloyd, wife of Charles Lloyd, is under arrest in Lansing on a charge of assaulting her mother-in-law, who is 70 years old. Complaint was made to the court by James Lloyd, a son of the aged woman and formerly the husband of the defendant. The prisoner some time ago secured a divorce from James Lloyd and married his brother.

ALL WANT MICHIGAN MEN.

Prot. Moralt Is Consulting Engineer of the American State Railways.

One of the greatest demonstrations of the wisdom in the selection of university professors for Michigan is apparent. C. L. de Muralt was no sooner appointed professor than he received the commission of consulting engineer to the State railways of Austria in connection with the electrification of the Arberg tunnel, under the Tyrolean Alps.

GSO KILLED IN MINES.

Many Fatalities in Copper Country During Last Twenty-One Years.

Six hundred and eighty men have met death in the copper mines of Houghton county during the last twenty-one years. These are the official figures just compiled. Forty-one of these fatalities occurred during the twelve months ended Sept. 30 last. Only in one year in the history of the district has this record been exceeded. This was in 1905, when fifty-eight miners were killed.

New Bank at Ithieland.

The State bank of Ithieland, capital \$20,000, has been organized by Ithieland citizens to take the place of the defunct Union bank. The officers will be E. G. Reed, president; Milo A. Snow, vice president; Wilbur C. Whitney, cashier.

Aged Man Falls Twenty Feet.

Henry Zinkel, 75 years old, stricken with paralysis, fell twenty feet to the ground while painting his stove in Flirt, Mich. He escaped with a few bruises. It was subsequently found that the girl had run away from the house for the feeble-minded at Leapee. It is thought that Zinkel, despite his advanced age, will recover from the shock.

Michigan State News

GETS THREE-YEAR SENTENCE.

Result of Marquette Bank Cashier's Case Causes General Surprise.

The case of Cashier Clarence L. Messer, charged with embezzlement of the funds of the Marquette bank, came to an end in a civil court in Sandusky, Ohio. Mr. Messer, who pleaded guilty, being sentenced to three years in Jackson prison. The case has been tossed about from the Circuit to the Supreme Court for the last three years. The case was appealed to the Supreme bench and ordered back for a new trial.

The Messer case had created widespread interest throughout Sanilac county and it was the general opinion that the bank cashiers would not go to prison. A petition of over 500 business men, including bankers of Sanilac county, was presented to the Circuit judge, requesting leniency toward Messer and the sentence of confinement at Jackson was general clemency.

The slump is by no means confined to New York or to American securities. It has been general all over the world. British, French, German, Italian, Indian and South American shares have suffered a marked decline, although in no case has it been so sharp as may be seen in the quotations of American industrials. London and Northwestern railroad stock has dropped twenty-two points, shares in the copper mines of Spain have fallen twenty-four points, those of the Great Eastern railway of England are twenty points lower than they were at the beginning of this year. British consols have dropped 5 per cent; Japanese, Chinese, Russian, South African, Egyptian and Indian railway securities and government bonds have all fallen from 3 to 20 per cent, while South African mining stocks are 27 per cent below the quotations for Jan. 2, 1907. French railway and bank stocks have sympathized with the general depression and in Germany the same conditions prevail. The stock of the Bank of France and the Credit Lyonnais of Paris, which are among the strong institutions in the world, sympathize with less valuable securities and show a decline of several per cent. Therefore American investors should not feel at all uneasy, but should congratulate themselves that by this universal shrinkage they have escaped the perils of a local panic.

In the case of corn, careful selections of seed has resulted in the production of plants which have a tendency to produce an additional ear, thereby increasing the yield 10 to 25 per cent. Also ears of larger size and more uniform character are secured by breeding and selecting the seed corn. One of the best examples of the improvement of a crop by selection and breeding is the sugar-beet, which has been developed from the common stock of garden beets that contain only a small amount of saccharine material and are unsuitable for the manufacture of sugar, until high-grade beets containing 16 to 18 per cent of sugar are secured.

Incubator Chickens.

In a bulletin last spring by Prof. Gowen, of the Maine station, the writer says: Where an appetizing bran mash was once given hot and the hens gorged on it, became fat, laid soft-shelled eggs and learned to eat them up, now the same materials were kept before them all the time in dry form, and while they ate what they needed and used the time necessary to grind coarser feed in making eggs, they were not overfed. This combination is 200 pounds wheat bran, 100 each of cornmeal, linseed, gluten, middlings and meat scrap. Eight quarts whole grains are given daily.

The hens are kept in pens with three sides built of double walls filled with sawdust; fourth, facing the south, having two windows and a space 10x3 feet that is open all day and closed at night by canvas door. A warm bedroom is built, the floor being raised three feet from the floor of the pen; here the birds roost at night and are shut in with another canvas door. Ventilators at the top furnish air. Conditions are ideal, no dampness anywhere, and the hens have vigor and vitality. Eggs are more meaty and hatch better.

Chicks are fed grit first, then small, hard grains and a dry mash, very similar to that furnished the hens.

Cockerels are separated at ten weeks, fed a moist, appetizing mash and are ready for market at twelve weeks. Pullets are then accustomed to their brooder houses and then let out on the range, troughs of the dry grains being always near, clean water also available.

Work at the experiment station poultry plant is progressing well. About 200 chicks have been hatched and twelve incubators of 300-egg capacity are being run at full capacity. The only brooder houses have been made ready for the young chicks, and with a continuation of good weather it is expected that this spring's work will be very successful. About 2,000 birds will be reared this spring.

Editor Page of the World's Work is advocating the establishment of a school for authors in connection with the universities. He holds that writing is a trade like any other, and that those who propose to follow it should receive a regular course of instruction. He would have each post student compelled to write a square a day for one term, and each post student 1,000 words, the course to extend over three or four years.

In its annual report on the statistics of cities having a population of over 30,000, the Census Bureau presents a very interesting table showing the costs of maintaining free public schools, including in such costs the interest on investments in school buildings and grounds. These vary from 7 cents per capita in Charleroi, Pa., and 22 cents in Atlanta, Ga., to \$1.33 in Denver, Colo., to \$1.43 in Newton, Mass., and \$1.53 in Spokane, Wash.

The New York City Board of Education has appointed a special committee of three to inquire of the teachers whether the abolition of corporal punishment in public schools has been beneficial or detrimental in maintaining order and respect. Should the consensus of opinion be adverse to the present methods, it is proposed to restore the rod to its former position in the schools of the city. Complaints have recently come from some teachers that they are unable to maintain order because the supervisory force is powerless to inflict punishment for offenses affecting general behavior.

In Missouri the condition of public school teachers seems even less satisfactory. J. M. Greenwood, president of the State Teachers' Association, says the average pay of men teachers is \$235 a year, and of women teachers \$310 a year. The average for the country schools alone is considerably lower. In some country districts teachers receive less than half the compensation of unskilled labor. There is said to be a constant stream of the best of the Maine teachers going to other parts of New England, to New York and to the West. Presumably this stream does not head toward Missouri. The attendance last year at the Malone normal school was less than for several years. The reason for this is apparent—Hartford Courant.

Conrad Brecher's lack of faith in

John Nelson, a Lure Marquette employee in Ionia, drew his pay and went down town for the evening. On his way home he was knocked down and robbed of \$25.

Mrs. Bertha Watson, full dead, from right in Detroit when her husband was attacked by another man, who declared that Watson had made disparaging remarks about his wife.

Major August Spies denies that the per milles in Menominee and Marinette are to be swallowed up by the paper trust. He declares they will continue to be operated as independent plants.

Frank Rundell, 13 years old, an orphan from the Industrial school; his brother, David, and Arthur Brown and Fred Lee, 11 years old, were caught entering a window of the New York Racket store in Owosso. Frank Rundell will probably be sent back to Ithieland, but the disposition of the others is causing the officers some concern.

In his anxiety lest he lose eighteen

inches in change which A. W. Burdick, driver for Brown's creamery, in Battle Creek, had in his hand unarmored highwayman lost a nice roll of bills which the driver was too frightened to mention. Burdick was searched thoroughly until the eighteen coins were found. After escorting Burdick to his wagon at the point of a pistol, the man ran.

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KANSAS CITY.—Financial conditions in Kansas City are healthy. West of and contributory to Kansas City conditions have been unusually prosperous and the country banks have plenty of money.

MINNEAPOLIS.—The time has passed when Wall street conditions can have any serious effect upon conditions here. The Northwest, for several years, has been an untested market, especially for copper-shares.

PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia banks are in a strong position and able to withstand any drain that they may be subjected to. A pool stands ready to take care of any financial institution that may develop weakness.

"LOS ANGELES.—Financial institutions are solid and no fear whatever is felt.

ST. LOUIS.—There is no reason to fear a serious business depression or financial hurry here. We are getting more independent of Wall street and are not disturbed by its hurries.

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SAN FRANCISCO.—There is abundant money in the commercial banks here for legitimate purposes and nothing is to be feared on account of any of the San Francisco savings or trust banks.

DENVER.—Banking and business interests in Denver have not felt the effects of the Wall street flurry.

PORTLAND.—The financial situation in this city is remarkably good. The banks of Portland have more money on hand than at any other time in their history. There is scarcely a bank in this territory that is not prepared for any emergency.

BALTIMORE.—Bankers and brokers express no apprehension over the financial situation. Local banking institutions are in a strong position.

MILWAUKEE.—National and private banks are doing business without any excitement to-day. They have prepared for any emergency that may arise.

CLEVELAND.—The flurry in New York had no effect in financial circles here.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

PORTO RICO PLEADS.

NATIVE THINKS CONSTITUTION SHOULD FOLLOW FLAG.

Urge Amalgamation with Latin America Instead of Americanization of People by Legislation—Minnesota Fights to Regulate Railroad Rates.

Porto Rico wants the American constitution as well as the American flag, and will not regard the United States as a just nation until it has the former as well as the latter. This information was conveyed to the delegates to a conference of the Indian's friends at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., in a speech by Jorge Bird Alvaras of Fajardo, Porto Rico. After picturing the woes of the Porto Ricans through invasion by the buccaneers, the French, and the Spanish, he said: "Naturally the native element never feared any wrong from a nation to which their eyes had more than once been turned in their dreams of liberty. Therefore, they accepted their fate as Providence. But in the course of time, when they found that they were denied American citizenship, and that the American flag was there as a sign of conquest, or perhaps, as an emblem of protection only, while the constitution had remained at home, depriving them of its benefits, a natural discontent began to awaken, and it must be said that it has not disappeared yet, and will not disappear until complete justice has been done. One of the arguments set forth by those who completely lack reason and seek some excuse for the abominable situation which involves the present political status of Porto Rico, is the great difference which exists between the two people. A policy to hasten the Americanization of the island is a great mistake. It is not possible that a country densely populated and having more than four centuries of existence can be changed in a short period of time. Why not let the two races intermingle? Let the two tendencies struggle and either one win or both be won in one of new shape and character. The Latin wit and virility, together with the tenacity and forerightness of the American, may develop a new type of which the nation may in the future have reason to be proud."

FIGHTS FOR RIGHT OF STATE.

Attorney General of Minnesota Consents Fine of Federal Court.

Attorneys Thomas B. O'Brien and George T. Simpson of Minnesota have filed in the Supreme Court of the United States a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Attorney General Young of that State. Mr. Young was enjoined by the United States Circuit Court of Minnesota against taking any action looking to the carrying into effect of the new Minnesota railroad rate law, and in the face of the injunction, instituted a suit in a State court, praying for a writ of mandamus to compel the railroads in the State to observe the law. Judge Lachman then summoned Mr. Young before him and imposed a fine of \$100 on the charge of contempt of court, placing him in the custody of the marshal until the fine should be paid. Mr. Young seeks to secure a release from this penalty.

Child of Author Is Scalded.
Lester Ford, the posthumous daughter of Paul Leicester Ford, the novelist, was probably fatally scalded at the summer home of Mrs. Ford's father, Edward H. Kidder, at Chesham, N. H. A tub of hot water had been drawn for the child, but before it had been cooled sufficiently the little one either jumped or fell into it.

World's Oldest Paper Quits.
The Pekin Gazette, the world's oldest newspaper and China's official bulletin for memorials and edicts, has been superseded by a modern newspaper, which besides printing the memorials and edicts also will publish editorials. The first of the editorials significantly reviews the Japanese constitution and otherwise the paper shows influences.

Vision Saves Engineer's Life.
A freight train on the Kanawha and Michigan road ran into a train on a siding at Tugville, Ohio. Edward Porter, the engineer, and John Edmons, the fireman, were killed. Engineer Wallace Stanley, the regular engineer of the train, refused to take his run that day, saying he felt a premonition of danger.

Eight Hundred Are Idle.
A dispatch from Merida, Mexico, says that a telegram from the distant village of Peto, 100 miles to the east, to the effect that a strong party of Maya Indians attacked the camp of federal troops at Nohve, in the Territory Quintana Roo, and killed seven soldiers and Lieut. Ramon San Martin. The troops were taken by surprise. After routing the soldiers the Indians looted the camp.

Big Loss in Nome Fire.
Fire at Nome, Alaska, caused a property loss of about \$300,000. The Second Avenue office building of the Pioneer Mining Company—the best structure of the kind in the town, was among those destroyed.

Huge Cathedral for Baltimore.
Plans have been laid for the erection of a Protestant Episcopal cathedral in Baltimore. Announcement to this effect was made by Bishop William Parrot of the diocese of Maryland, who said from 100 to 200 years would be required to build it.

Sunken Liner Is Floated.
The steamer Empress of China, which sank at her dock in Vancouver, B. C., Wednesday night, has been floated.

Six Hundred Killed in Earthquake.
The number of fatalities due to the earthquake in Calabria, Italy, is now estimated at 600. King Victor Emmanuel has donated \$20,000 from his private purse, which, added to the amounts given by Pope Pius and the government, brings the total of the contributions for relief work to \$50,000.

Caruso Honored by William.
Emperor William, after the performance of "Aida" in Berlin, conferred on Signor Caruso the Order of the Crown of Prussia, personally remitting to him its insignia. An enormous audience gave an enthusiastic reception to the tenor.

Discharge of One Thousand Men.
The American Steel Company's plant in East St. Louis, Ill., employing 3,000 men, is expected to close down Nov. 15. Officials of the company admitted that the plant would be closed, but would not say exactly when. The pay roll amounts to nearly a million dollars a year.

IMPERIAL LINER IS SUNK.
Empress of China Goes Down at Vancouver Wharf.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's oriental liner Empress of China sank Wednesday night alongside her dock at Vancouver, B. C. Her scapocks must have been opened, but how go one seems able to ascertain. Her main deck on the port side is awash with several feet of water. The vessel keeled over on her port side so that the main deck is at an angle of about 45 degrees. Her engines and dynamos are under water. She is resting on a mud bottom, but the problem in saving her will be that of righting the vessel and preventing her from turning turtle. Early in the evening the steward noticed that the water was coming in over the lower deck. All day the liner had been loading flour, 500 or 600 tons of which was being turned into paste in the hold. The steward gave the alarm, and the officers, who were at dinner, hurried to their stations. All hands manned the pumps, but it was too late to save the Empress from sinking, and everyone went ashore. By 8 o'clock the port stern was resting on the bottom of the harbor, the tops of the masts leaning over the wharf and extending to the gables of the large freight sheds. The starboard side of the main deck is still about ten feet above water. The steamer is valued approximately at \$1,000,000. She is 485 feet long and was built in 1891 in England. She was booked to sail for the Orient Thursday, and would have carried the British mails for Hongkong, for which the liner received a "large subsidy" from the imperial government.

GRAB TOBACCO; TRUST BLOW.

Government Officials Put Burden of Proof Up to Owners.

Acting under the provision of the Sherman anti-trust law, which permits the confiscation of property of an illegal corporation, United States authorities at Norfolk, Va., seized a consignment of tobacco and cigarettes valued at \$7,000 and consigned to the British-American Tobacco Company of Great Britain. This is the first time that seizure has been made under this section of the act and constitutes a departure of the department of justice in its warfare against the alleged trusts. It is pointed out that the importance of this "new" method of procedure is in the fact that it is directed against the property and not against owners or it puts the burden upon the owners to prove that the property does not come under the contraband provisions.

RINGLINGS GET BARNUM-CIRCUS.

Now Undisputed Masters of the Aerial Business in America.

The announcement was made at the Barnum & Bailey offices in New York after a stormy meeting of the stockholders that it was the Ringling Bros., the western circus men, who had secured possession of the "Greatest Show on Earth" and that henceforth it would be run in connection with their other aerial enterprises. The sale was made in London. The transfer of the Barnum & Bailey show to the new managers places the five Ringling brothers at the head of the circus business in America and leaves them practically without a rival in the world, they now having under contract the original Ringling Bros. circus, the Forecaugh-Sells show and the Barnum & Bailey "Greatest Show on Earth."

FARMERS' HEAD LOSES OFFICE.

National Convention Ousts President of American Society of Equity.

J. A. Everett, president of the American Society of Equity, the farmers organization, which extends to every State in the Union, has been ousted from office by the national convention and declined to be a candidate for re-election. The opposition was so overwhelming that Everett was beaten at every point, and seeing certain defeat, announced that he would not be a candidate for the presidency of any other office. Formal charges of using the organization to advance his personal interests and of neglecting his duties were in the hands of his enemies, but were not presented to the convention.

STATE YIELDS TO RAILROADS.

Atlanta Governor Agrees to Let the Southern Charge Own Farms.

Under an agreement between Governor Conner and the officials of the Southern railway the Southern will dismiss its litigation attacking the law-made rates in the federal courts and the State of Alabama will permit the road to charge a passenger rate of 2½ cents a mile and a freight rate permitted the same road of Georgia, which is 25 per cent higher than the standard Alabama rate. The Southern is also assured in this agreement such immunity from legislation as Gov. Conner and the members of the railroad commission give him.

STEAL \$6,000 AND RUN.

Daring Robbers Seize Money at Philadelphia Subtreasury.

Two men walked into the subtreasury in Philadelphia the other morning, seized \$9,000 that was being paid out to a national bank teller and snatched it from the building. Clerks and others gave chase and the two men were pursued so hotly that they threw the money under a street car. Both men were captured. One of them carried a revolver. The money was in notes and all was recovered.

QUIT THE STAGE TO MARRY.

"One cannot serve two masters," says Miss Sarah Trux, who is starring with the "Spider's Web," and so, as she has decided to wed again, she will abandon the stage. Miss Trux has been married before and knows whereof, she speaks. Only last April she was divorced from Guy Bates Post. This time Miss Trux is to marry a lawyer, Charles Albert of Minneapolis.

Louisiana Again Cut Time.

The Cunard line steamer Louisiana arrived at Queenstown Thursday evening. She has broken the best previous eastern record. The best previous record from New York to Queenstown was 5 days 4 hours and 19 minutes. This the Louisiana made on her last run from New York. Her time of passage has been 4 days 22 hours and 46 minutes.

ADMIRAL SELIFDING'S WEDDING.

German Wins Balloon Race.

France won the second international balloon cup contest from France by the narrow margin of five miles; unofficial figures. Third place also went to Germany, while America had to be content with fourth honors. The single English entry was ninth and last.

CANTON MEET OBLIGATION.

Three Westinghouse companies of Pittsburgh have been placed in receivership, the tightness of the money market having made it impossible for them to meet their obligations. All are said to be solvent. Receivers have been named for the Iron City Trust Company.

Great Prairie Fire on Reserve.

A big prairie fire has been burning furiously, sweeping everything before it, for three days on the Sioux Indian reservation near Valentine, Neb. It started near Rock Creek and has been burning in a north-easterly direction. It has done great damage.

PLAGUE KILLS 46 IN FRISCO.

The totals to date in the bubonic plague situation in San Francisco are as follows: Verified cases, 751; deaths, 46; death rate, 63 per cent; discharged as cured, 47; remaining under treatment, 10; suspects in quarantine, 38.

ROBBERS GET \$18,000.

EXPRESS THIEF IN MILWAUKEE IS MYSTERY.

Money in Transit to Oshkosh Reported to Have Disappeared in Union Depot—Ute Indians Revolt and Then Think Better of It.

Eighteen thousand dollars, according to a report emanating from authentic sources, was stolen shortly before 12 o'clock Wednesday night from the offices of the United States Express Company above the Union depot in Milwaukee. The affair is a mystery. D. C. S. Boyle, agent for the company in Milwaukee, was persistent in his refusal to discuss the matter, declining either to affirm or deny the rumors. After continued questioning he admitted that "something is wrong," but beyond this he would say nothing. From other sources, however, it was learned that a big sum of money, placed in sacks, was deposited Wednesday evening by the company in its office above the depot. It was in transit to various banks in Oshkosh, and was left in the office with the intention of having it transferred to a north-bound train a short time later. According to one version of the affair, entrance to the office was obtained through a rear door and the robbery committed while the persons who were supposed to be on watch were not looking. Three of the sacks were ripped open and the contents taken. The first intimation that a robbery occurred came with the discovery of the mutilated and empty sacks on the floor. Employee after employee was called in and questioned, but no light on the robbery, so far as could be ascertained, was obtained.

GARY SWEEP BY FLAMES.

Bucket Brigade Fights Fire in Indiana Steel Town.

Fought by nearly the entire male population, a fire—which raged all of Tuesday cut a big swath into the business portion of the little town of Gary, Ind. Damage to the extent of \$10,000 resulted and seven of the forty buildings of the town were totally destroyed. The fire was fought in novel fashion. Because of the lack of either a fire department or a water system the fire was combated by almost 5,000 men. Primitive methods were resorted to. Bucket brigades were quickly formed and pressed into service. Others tore down portions of adjacent buildings, removing all food for the flames. A gasoline explosion in the boarding house of Gondalphe Dimadine, an Italian, started the fire at 6:30 in the morning. There was little wind, and its spread was fought fairly successfully. The flames exploded a revolver in Frank Highbarger's restaurant, shooting Robert Baker, a bricklayer, in the leg. There were no other serious injuries or deaths. John A. Colosimo, confectioner; A. Colbert, general storekeeper, and A. C. Huber, real estate dealer, were among those whose buildings were destroyed.

UTES REVOLT, THEN BACK DOWN.

Fiery Indians Threaten to Take Warpath, but Are Quieted.

The tribe of Ute Indians on the Cheyenne River reservation made a lot of trouble the other day and threatened to take the warpath. The situation got so serious that orders were given to send troops to the reservation from Fort Meade, 100 miles away. After some lively talk with the police on the reservation, who were powerless for a time, and much talk to the chiefs about what the "great white father" at Washington would do to them if they didn't behave, the Indians concluded to stay on the reservation, and peace reigns. This tribe is the one which took the warpath last year and marched 100 miles before the Indians were pursued by the soldiers who pursued them to go to the reservation. Then they gave up on condition that they be not compelled to go back to Utah, where they had been.

BUCKLEY'S AIRSHIP.

BUCKLEY'S AIRSHIP.

H. C. GEMMELL'S ORTHOPAEDIA.

CAPELTON'S READING CLUB OF ST. LOUIS.

TRACY ZUDOW'S HERCULES.

OLIVE BURRIDGE'S PARASITE.

HANS HEDDECKEN'S.

BALLOONS IN RACE.

FOUR GREAT NATIONS VIE IN AERIAL CONTEST.

Nine Teams of Leading Countries of the World Race Amid the Clouds at the International Airship Contest at St. Louis.

Nine mammoth balloons, representing four of the great nations of the world, started at St. Louis Monday afternoon on a voyage which was expected to add an important chapter to the history of aerial navigation.

The contest was known officially as the second international aeroplane cup race, and the prize, a massive silver trophy and \$2,500 in cash, was to be awarded to the pilot whose skill and daring should land his car farthest from the starting point. As the balloons were of similar design and material the race would go to the French, English, German or American aeronaut who was capable of taking the best advantage of favorable winds and who lost the least ground under adverse conditions.

The race marked the entrance of the United States into competition with the European nations in a field which had been left almost exclusively to them in the past. It was through the winning of the cup last year in a race from Paris by Lieutenant Frank D. Latham of the United States army that the contest was brought to this country.

The three American teams were all that were allowed to enter under the rules of the competition, but so great was interest shown that the Aero Club of America, which was in charge, could enter many times the number of balloons permitted.

The average person who reads about

TO PAY LOUISE'S DEBTS, QUEEN SELLS HER GEMS.

WHY JAPAN WANTS NO WAR.

Another Struggle Would Impose an Unbearable Financial Strain.

Japan's national debt is \$1,100,000,000, a sum equaling almost one-seventh of her total national wealth. Of this amount, \$371,135,500 represents loans made abroad for carrying on the wars with China and with Russia, and the remainder internal obligations. These loans bear, on an average, 5 per cent interest, making her interest item alone some \$35,000,000 annually. To meet this debt principal and interest, and to provide for her running expenses, Japan has a revenue, estimated for the present year, at \$308,227,000, derived in large part from direct taxation on land, incomes, business, mining, customs, sugar, bourses, etc. The fact that this estimate exceeds that of 1904 by \$144,494,000 affords a striking illustration of the increasing strain upon the taxpayer in paying the cost of war.

Furthermore, there has been an increase in the annual pension expense of Japan of from \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000 during the past two years. Another war would mean more interest charges, increased pensions and heavier taxes upon a people already overburdened with war debt.

Japan could not hope to prosecute a war against the United States with less expense than that of her struggle against Russia, even if she were successful in obtaining the necessary funds for conducting the conflict. It will be recalled that her 40-year, 5 per cent investment bonds, held at \$115,000,000, loan in London and Paris last March, brought only 90%, whereas fully paid-off, 40-year, 5 per cent investment bonds ought to bring more than par. If it is true that the money markets determine wars in these days, it is clear that war between the United States and Japan is not among the possibilities of the immediate future.

A Successful Airship.

It would seem that Count Zeppelin, the German enthusiast who has exhausted his fortune in aerial accomplishments, has at last won a triumph which bids fair to delay or perhaps render impossible the victory of the aeroplane over the dirigible balloon. It has driven his latest air-

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO.

Trade maintains a steady course, and

aside from the sentimental effect of financial troubles in the East, there is unabated confidence felt here as to the outside. Transportation of finished materials, general merchandise and other commodities exceed that at this time last year, and, while the aggregate of new demands for manufacturers has narrowed, there is considerable activity in most lines of distribution. Payments through the banks again make a largely increased showing, legitimate discount requirements are promptly extended to responsible borrowers, and there is less general pressure for money for commercial purposes, but an increased number of trading defaults appears this week, indicating further elimination of weak concerns.

Most banking accommodation for industrial purposes is amply provided for until the turn of the year, and, while the drain of currency to move crops has become heavier, there is no apparent reason to question the soundness of business. Were there any existing difficulty in disposing of the products of the soil or any evidence of shrinkage in the purchasing power some appreh



Apples that are being stored for winter cannot be handled too carefully.

Dry cornstalks make very poor feed for cattle, but used in the silo in proper condition, they are valuable.

Where too large a proportion of the farm is kept under plow the soil soon becomes impoverished and unproductive.

The young stock should be given plenty of good bright hay and some bran and middlings to keep them growing and make good bone.

On the farms there should be a place for everything. If all the minutes wasted searching for tools that are hurriedly wanted for use could be computed they would amount into hours, and even days, in the course of a year. A convenient place for every tool, from a sawing machine to a screwdriver, would save much annoyance. It is often the case that tools must be purchased because those used the year before have been placed where they can not be found.

Points in Dairying.

It is claimed that dairying exhausts the soil unless considerable food materials are brought on the farm, which is a fact easily sustained—but hundreds

of dairymen produce upon their farms all the food required for their cattle. The farm may not be as liable to loss of fertility by dairying as when it is devoted exclusively to the growing cereals, but it can be exhausted of certain elements, which are carried away in the milk sold, and which are not returned in the nature. Milk is a complete food, being rich in nitrogen and mineral matter. This is derived from the food, whether it be grass or grain, and milk is as much a product as any other substance that leaves the farm. It is nothing more nor less than the changed form of the food consumed, and as milk can only be produced from food, it is the result of the conversion of one into another of a more concentrated and suitable character. When the food is converted into milk much of the nitrogen, phosphates and potash pass into the milk. The manure also consists of a proportion of the foods, but the larger proportion of the valuable elements of food must necessarily assist to create milk, and the fact is also demonstrated that, while we may be blessed with an abundance of manure, the value depends upon its quality and not upon the bulk.

American Horse of the Future.

An interesting experiment in horse breeding is under way in Colorado under the direction of the Government Department of Agriculture. It is claimed that Colorado was selected as the location because of special adaptability of soil and climate, but it is more likely that it was chosen because the man who outlined the plan is a resident of that State. The idea of developing the American type of live stock under Government supervision originated with Hon. E. H. Grubb, of Carbondale, Colo., who, with other agricultural interests of the State, succeeded in securing the co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture. A start has been made with a number of breeding mares of the best type of American stock and the stallion Carmon. The idea is to breed a new and thoroughly satisfactory type of American carriage-horse, combining speed, great style and high quality, sufficient substance to look well in heavy harness, and to be able to go long distances in little time, and with no undue amount of fatigue.

The work in Colorado is supplemented by operations quite as interesting to farmers in the attempt to revive interest in the Morgan breed in co-operation with the Vermont Experiment Station.

A 400-acre farm at Waybridge, Vt., is being used as a stock farm for development of the Morgan horse, and if this splendid all-round type of horse is revived—and greatly increased in numbers, the effort will be of great permanent value.

Live Stock Quality.

Every farmer should possess a knowledge of the qualifications of his stock.

Public tests of celebrated dairy cows may be of but little value to the average farmer, as he does not practice the modes of feeding during such tests, nor give the same care and management to his stock. But the tests are valuable in indicating what an animal can be forced to do if the conditions essential to success are complied with. The farmer's business is to discover what are the conditions essential to success. He may have the examples of others as guides, which will materially assist him, but there are conditions, however, peculiar to his own circumstances, to which he must conform, and in which no one can assist him; his soil, climate, buildings, water, shade, quality of pasture, method of feeding and kinds of feeds used are all important factors to be considered. So far as the denial of the utility of public tests is concerned the fact remains that they serve as lights in the direction of the objects sought, and, though the high-pressure public tests may be of the kind not approved of by the farmer, yet they open up to him a wide field for reflection, and teach him that,

DROP IN STOCK PRICES.

The Farmer Is Getting Richer and the Speculator Poorer.

Wheat and corn are going up, and stocks are going down, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. The farmer is getting richer and the speculator poorer—while many people will agree he is in the line of eternal justice. Stocks are lower now than they have been for several years. They are now down practically where they were at the time of McKinley's election, when "The Era of Prosperity" set in. The decline has been general, affecting almost everything in the list of securities available to the public, and Wall street statists claim that the total shrinkage amounts to at least \$3,500,000,000. But the value of the property these stocks represent, and their earning capacity has not been impaired. In most cases the dividends will not be affected; the shrinkage only represents water that has been squeezed out and the speculators are practically the only sufferers. The permanent investor who has locked his certificates up in a tin box and put them away in the safe deposit vault is not likely to suffer from the present shrinkage. His property is worth just as much as it ever was, but the certificates no longer have the fictitious value given them by the gamblers.

The slump is by no means confined to New York or to American securities. It has been general all over the world. British, French, German, Italian, Indian and South American shares have suffered a marked decline, although in no case has it been so sharp as may be seen in the quotations of American industrials. London and Northwestern railroad stock has dropped twenty-two points, shares in the copper mines of Spain have fallen twenty-four points, those of the Great Eastern railway of England are twenty points lower than they were at the beginning of this year. British consols have dropped six per cent. Japanese, Chinese, Russian, South African, Egyptian and Indian railway securities and government bonds have all fallen from 3 to 20 per cent. While South African mining stocks are 27 per cent below the quotations for Jan. 2, 1907. French railway and bank stocks have sympathized with the general depression and in Germany the same conditions prevail. The stock of the Bank of France and the Credit Lyonnais of Paris, which are among the strong institutions in the world, sympathetic with less valuable securities and show a decline of several per cent. Therefore American investors should not feel at all uneasy, but should congratulate themselves that by this universal shrinkage they have escaped the perils of a local panic.

Incubator Chickens.

In a bulletin last spring by Prof. Gowell, of the Maine station, the writer says: Where an appetizing bran mash was once given hot, and the birds gorged on it, became fat, laid soft-shelled eggs and learned to eat them up, now the same materials were kept before them all the time in dry form, and while they ate what they needed and used the time necessary to grind coarser feed in making eggs, they were not overfed. This combination is 200 pounds wheat bran, 100 each of cornmeal, linseed, gluten, middlings and meat scrap. Eight quarts whole grains are given daily.

The hens are kept in pens with three sides built of double walls filled with sawdust, fourth facing the south, having two windows and a space 10x3 feet that is open all day and closed at night by canvas door. A warm bed-room is built, the floor being raised three feet from the floor of the pen; here the birds roost at night and are shut in with another canvas door. Ventilators at the top furnish air. Conditions are ideal, no dampness anywhere, and the hens have vigor and vitality. Eggs are more meaty and hatch better.

Chicks are fed grit first, then small, hard grain and a dry mash, very similar to that furnished the hens.

Cockrocks are separated at ten weeks, fed a moist, appetizing mash and are ready for market at twelve weeks. Pulletts are then accustomed to their brooder houses and then let out upon the range.

Under Vermont's new law common school districts are in process of enlargement and concentration, for wherever two or more outlying towns can agree to unite under one supervisor the State pays a large part of the salary of such officer.

The Alumni Association of Houston, Texas, has raised funds and established a dining room in the high school, which is one of the best of its kind in the country. This addition gives the students who are taking domestic science an opportunity not only to prepare the meals, but to serve them.

Editor Page of the World's Work is advocating the establishment of a school for authors in connection with the universities. He holds that writing is a trade like any other, and that those who propose to follow it should receive a regular course of instruction. He would have each poet student compelled to write a sonnet a day for one term, and each prose student 1,000 words, the course to extend over three or four years.

In its annual report on the statistics of cities having a population of over 30,000, the Census Bureau presents a very interesting table showing the costs of maintaining free public schools, including in such costs the interest on investments in school buildings and grounds. These vary from 7 cents per capita in Charles Town, S. C., and 22 cents in Atlanta, Ga., to \$1.33 in Denver, Colo.; to \$1.42 in Newton, Mass., and \$1.53 in Spokane, Wash.

The New York City Board of Education has appointed a special committee of three to inquire of the teachers whether the abolishment of corporal punishment in public schools has been beneficial or detrimental in maintaining order and respect. Should the consensus of opinion be adverse to the present methods, it is proposed to restore the rod to its former position in the schools of the city. Complaints have recently come from some teachers that they are unable to maintain order because the supervising force is powerless to inflict punishment for offense, or detrimental in maintaining order and respect.

At the North Louisiana Experiment Station, Calhoun, La., the following results were obtained. The land, normally, would produce one-fourth, half of cotton, and seven to ten bushels of corn. By the annual application of thirty-bushels-per-acre-of-a-compost composed of stable manure, cotton seed, ash, phosphate and lime, this yield has been increased from one-fourth to one and one-half bushel of cotton and to sixty bushels of corn. The annual expense of applying this compost amounted to a little over \$1 per acre.

Build a shod of any kind, out of old material for a roof. If it leaks some, all the better. Spread on the ground in a layer ten inches thick ten bushels of stable manure, wetting thoroughly. Over this scatter 100 pounds of acid phosphate; then follow with another layer of manure and phosphate, etc.; continue these alternate layers until all material is used up, or until the pile has become inconveniently high; then cover the pile, both top and sides, with four inches of forest mold or good loam, taken from the fence corners. The average for the country schools alone is considerably lower. In some country districts teachers receive less than half the compensation of unskilled labor. There is said to be a constant stream of the best of the Maine teachers going to other parts of New England, to New York and to the West. Presumably this stream does not head toward Missouri. The attendance last year at the Maine normal school was less than for several years. The reason for this is apparent—Hartford Courant.

According to a report of the Brooklyn (Mass.) Teachers Association, as published in the Lawrence Telegram, there is a decided sentiment throughout the State favoring a system of promotion by subjects instead of grades in the secondary schools. It is also felt that a liberal education course should be devised, to take fifteen years in its completion instead of ten years, as at present. The Telegram remarks that if the attempt to have the National Educational Association adopt this report is successful a change nothing short of revolutionary will soon be in force in our national educational system.

At Spokane, Wash., a \$10,000 administration building is to be erected for the high school. It will include a gymnasium, separate shower baths for girls and boys, a teachers' assembly hall, board room, supervisor's offices and a teachers' library.

The Chicago Board of Education has decided to admit adults, both foreign and American born, to the city high schools.

The admission of adults to the high schools was not passed upon. The question of the eligibility to the high school came before the board through a recommendation that three natives of Japan

and other countries be allowed to enter.

Henry Zinkel, 76 years old, stricken with paralysis, fell twenty-feet to the ground while painting his store in Port Huron. He escaped with a few bruises.

It is thought that Zinkel, despite his advanced age, will recover from the shock.

Michigan State News

GETS THREE-YEAR SENTENCE.

Result of Marlette Bank Cashier's Case Causes General Surprise.

The case of Cashier Clarence L. Messer, charged with embezzlement of the funds of the Marlette bank, came to an end in civil court in Sandusky, Mr. Messer, who pleaded guilty, being sentenced to three years in Jackson prison. The case has been tossed about from the Circuit to the Supreme Court, for the last three years. The case was appealed to the Supreme bench and ordered back for a new trial. Mr. Messer's case had created widespread interest throughout Sanilac county and it was the general opinion that the bank cashier would not go to prison. A petition of over 500 business men, including bankers of Sanilac county, was presented to the Circuit judge, requesting leniency toward Messer and the sentence of confinement at Jackson was a general surprise. Messer declines to talk about his case.

BURGLEARS ROB OFFICERS.

Dryden Men Sleep While Houses Are Being Looted.

Burglars entered the residence of Deputy Sheriff Fiske Davis in Dryden, but after securing a meal in the pantry, they left. Justice of the Peace Fletcher A. Kendrick lost \$15 and a gold watch. The residents of Mrs. Colla Gelling and Mrs. Morris Miller were also entered, the burglars securing \$50 in the homes of the former. The Ortonville postoffice was robbed at an early hour on a recent morning. The safe was cracked and the burglars got away with \$25 in cash and \$125 in stamps. Residents say that they were awakened by the explosion.

TO TALK TRUST CURING.

Gov. Warner Names Delegates for Chicago Conference.

Gov. Warner has named the following delegates to attend the conference of combinations and trusts to be held at Chicago Oct. 22-25, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation: George H. Barbour, W. D. Mahon, Hyatt Ritchie, Hal H. Smith, J. B. Howarth, John F. Hogan, F. B. Smith, Detroit; J. Dallas-Dort, Flint; D. W. Tower, H. S. Jordan, William Judson, Grand Rapids; H.

WHAT THE SPECIAL SESSION HAS DONE.

PASSED THESE BILLS.

General primary bill, fixing the first Tuesday in September as general primary day.

Military bill, increasing the per capita tax from five to six cents, appropriating \$40,000 for State armories and providing pay for enlisted men.

Juvenile court bill, giving probate court charge of all such cases.

Bill for the annexation of part of the village of Fairview to the city of Detroit.

Bill authorizing the State asylum at Newberry to purchase land.

Bill amending act relative to the purchase of voting machines.

REFUSED TO PASS THESE.

To place telephone and telephone companies under the ad valorem system of taxation.

To authorize the State board of tax commissioners to value the ocean mileage of express companies in computing the valuation of these companies.

To restrict lobbying by requiring lobbyists to register and compelling corporations employing them to make a statement of amounts paid them.

To restrict watering of stock and over-capitalization by steam and electric railroads by giving the board of railroad commissioners supervision over such matters.

ALL WANT MICHIGAN MEN.

Prof. Marlett Is Consulting Engineer of the Austria State Railways.

One of the greatest demonstrations of the wisdom in the selection of university professors for Michigan is apparent. C. L. de Marlett was no sooner appointed professor than he received the commission of consulting engineer to the State Railways of Austria in connection with the electrification of the Arberg tunnel under the Tyrolean Alps.

600 KILLED IN MINES.

Many Fatalities in Copper Country During Last Twenty-One Years.

Six hundred and eighty men have met death in the copper mines of Houghton county during the last twenty-one years. These are the official figures just compiled. Forty-nine of these fatalities occurred during the twelve months ended Sept. 30 last. Only in one year in the history of the district has this record been exceeded. This was in 1905, when fifty-eight miners were killed.

NEW BANK AT RICHFIELD.

The State bank of Richfield, capital \$20,000, has been organized by Richfield citizens to take the place of the defunct Union bank. The officers will be E. G. Reed, president; M. A. Show, vice-president; W. C. Whitney, cashier.

Aged Man Falls Twenty Feet.

Henry Zinkel, 76 years old, stricken with paralysis, fell twenty-feet to the ground while painting his store in Port Huron. He escaped with a few bruises.

It is thought that Zinkel, despite his advanced age, will recover from the shock.

Frank Lloyd, general manager of the Interborough company of New York and formerly a Chicagoan, has invented a device to keep cars from telescoping in collision.

It is to be used in the city of Chicago.

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Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

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5 columns of a specially reprinted sermon by the Rev. Dr. Quayle of Chicago and the Sunday School Lesson

These features, together with a Special Magazine Department, make up the Leading Farm, Home and News Paper of the West.

OUR OFFER The price of The Weekly Inter Ocean remains = \$1.00 a year
The price of The Crawford Avalanche is = \$1.00 a year
The two papers each one year will cost only = \$1.50

N. B.—This special arrangement with the Weekly Inter Ocean is for a limited time only. Subscribers to The Weekly Inter Ocean are assured that no papers will be sent after their subscription expire unless their subscriptions are renewed by cash payments.

PUTTING HIS LOGIC TO TEST.

John Seemed to Have Made His Point, but He Got No Chicken.

The old couple were eating their first meal with their son after his return from college.

"Tell us, John," said the father, "what have you learned at college?"

"Oh, lots of things," said the son, as he recited his course of studies.

"Then," he concluded, "I also studied logic."

"Logic," said the old man. "What is that?"

"It's the art of reasoning," said the son.

"The art of reasoning?" said the father. "What is that, my boy?"

"Well," replied the son, "let me give you a demonstration. How many chickens are on that dish, father?"

"Two," said the old man.

"Well," said John, "I can prove there are three." Then he stuck his fork in one and said, "That is one, isn't it?"

"Yes," said the father.

"And this is two?" sticking his fork in the second.

"Yes," replied the father, again.

"Well, don't one and two make three?" replied John, triumphantly.

"Well, I declare!" said the father.

"You have learned things at college, well, mother," continued the old man, to his wife, "I'll give you one of the chickens to eat, and I'll take the other, and John can have the third. That is all, John?"—Judge's Library.

The Hungry Parrot.

Everybody knows one or more of those conscientious egotists who can not rid themselves of the idea that no one can be trusted to carry out the simplest details of routine work without personal supervision.

It was one of these men who sailed for America, leaving his brother's care a parrot of which he was very fond. All the way across the Atlantic he worried about the bird, and no sooner had he landed at New York than he sent over this cablegram to his brother:

ARTHUR GREENLAW, English actor, was once in company of pastoral players, who, when the weather permitted, rehearsed in the grounds where the performance was to take place. Building operations were in progress near at hand, and one day, during a rehearsal of "As You Like It," there fell upon the ears of the pastoral players the following conversation between a laborer on the scaffolding and his mate on the "freshest" man.

"Be sure and feed parrot."

"And the brother cabled back:

"Have fed him, but he's hungry again. What shall I do next?"—Tit Bits.

Mining in Sweden.

The mineral output of Sweden is interesting, for few people know that this country has a mineral field. There are 326 iron mines worked in Sweden. The total production for 1905 was 4,464,833 tons of ore. Total value of the ore products was \$6,164,784 for that period. During 1905 there were 729 furnaces producing 529,437 tons of pig iron, worth \$10,091,396.

The value of the gold ore produced in Sweden during 1905 was \$36,450; silver, \$52,801; copper, \$114,255; manganese, \$7,961; zinc, \$79,066, and coal, \$636,650.

Saved.

Once at a dinner at which Liza was present the hostess suddenly exclaimed in alarm that there were 13 at table. "Don't let that distress you madam," said Liza, with a reassuring smile. "I'll eat for two."—Democratic Telegram.

Dated October 1st, 1907.
WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
Judge of Probate,
oct 24-3w

Probate Notice,
STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the
County of Crawford

In the matter of the estate of Ernest Purchase, Deceased, late of the Village of Grayling.

Notice is hereby given that six months from the 15th day of October A. D. 1907, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court at the probate office, in the Village of Grayling in said county, on or before the 15th day of April A. D. 1908, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Wednesday the 13th day of April A. D. 1908, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
Judge of Probate,
Grayling, Mich.

Oct 13-13

For Fire Insurance call
on O. Palmer.

An Ordinance

Relative to keeping children at home after certain hours.

SEC. I.—The village of Grayling ordains that no child under the age of 15 years shall be allowed upon the streets of said village after 8 o'clock in the evening, unless accompanied by its parents, guardian or some adult person, who has the child in charge, or unless it has a written permit signed by such parent or guardian, showing it has been sent by such parent or guardian upon some lawful errand.

SEC. II.—The curfew bell of said village shall be tolled at 7:45 each evening as a warning to such children as may be upon such streets.

SEC. III.—Any child under the age above mentioned, found upon said streets after the hour herein specified, unaccompanied by such parent, guardian or adult person, or without such permit as herein specified, shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment.

SEC. IV.—It shall be the duty of the village marshal and all village officials to apprehend any such child upon said street after the hours herein specified who shall not be accompanied by such parent, guardian or adult person, or shall not have the written permit herein provided for, and to detain such child in the county jail of Crawford county until next morning, provided that the next day is not a legal holiday then the next succeeding day which is not a legal holiday, when such child may be taken before any justice of the peace of said village, and if found guilty of a violation of this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five dollars together with the cost of such arrest, detention and prosecution, and in default of payment of such fine and cost, to be imprisoned in said county jail for a period not to exceed five days.

Passed, ordained and ordered published this 7th day of October 1907.

H. P. OLSON,
Village Clerk.

JOHN F. HUM,
Village President.
This ordinance takes effect 30 days after publication.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY

THE
TOLEDO BLADE
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The Best Known Newspaper in the United States.

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Popular in Every State.

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p. m. STATIONS p. m.

820	STATIONS	820
2:25	D Fredric	A 12:25
4:45	...A S.R.	12:00
3:00	D Deward	A 11:40
4:15	...M River	11:20
4:30	...B L J'n	11:20
4:45	...C'd Lake	11:20
5:00	...S' Lake	11:20
5:15	...Bl' Lake	11:15
5:30	...Lake H'd	11:15
5:45	...Bl' Lake	11:15
6:00	...ALBA	10:50
6:15	...G River	10:20
6:30	...G Camp	9:40
6:45	...W River	9:30
7:00	...Wards	9:25
7:15	S 10 A E Jord'n D	9:00
7:30	...M	9:00

Trains will stop where no time is shown.

Trains will stop at all points where points are shown.

CLARK HAIRE, Gen. Manager.

J. D. MCGEE, Local Agent.